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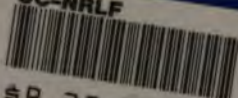
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YALE PORTRAIT-CATALOGUE

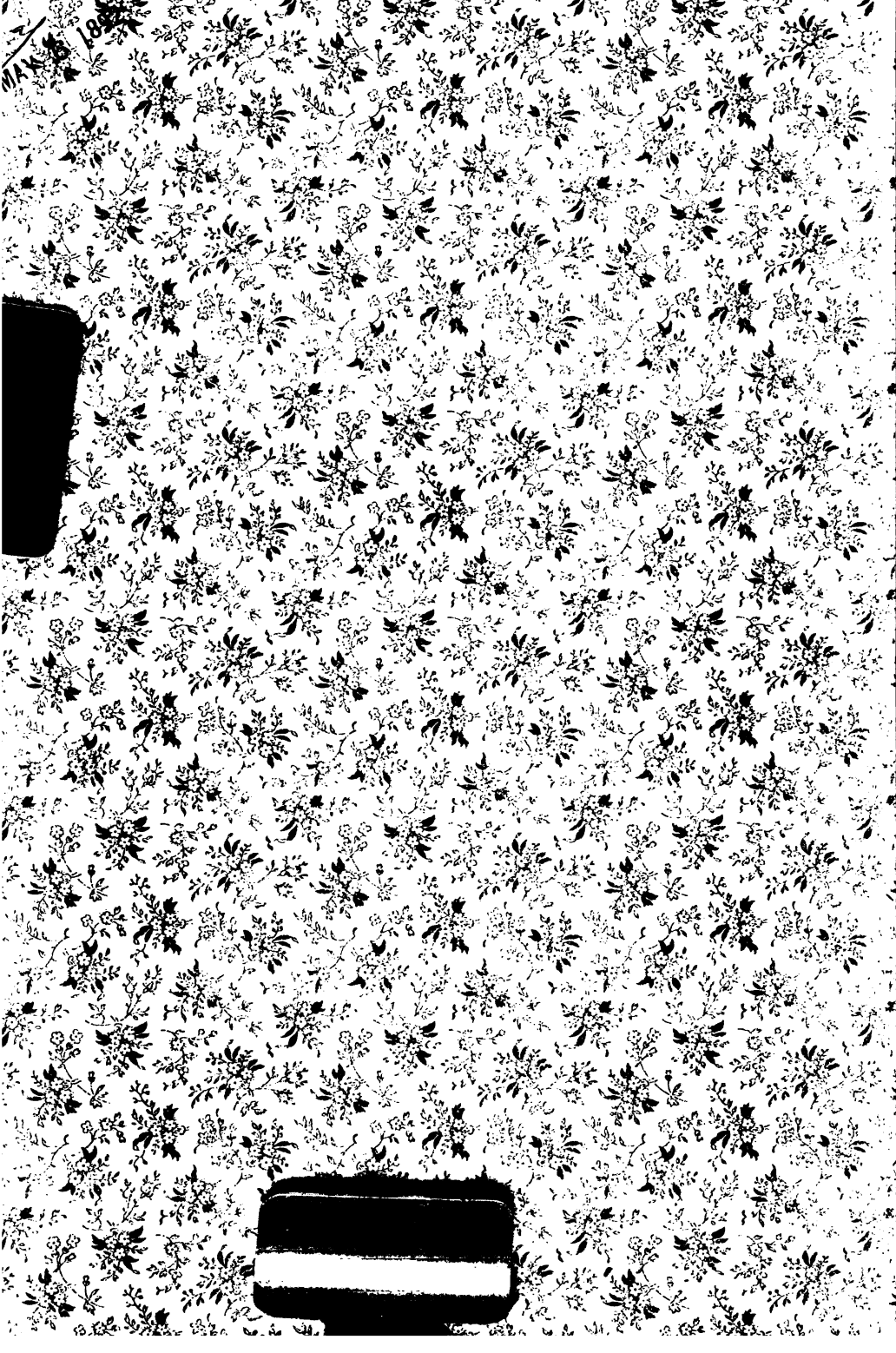
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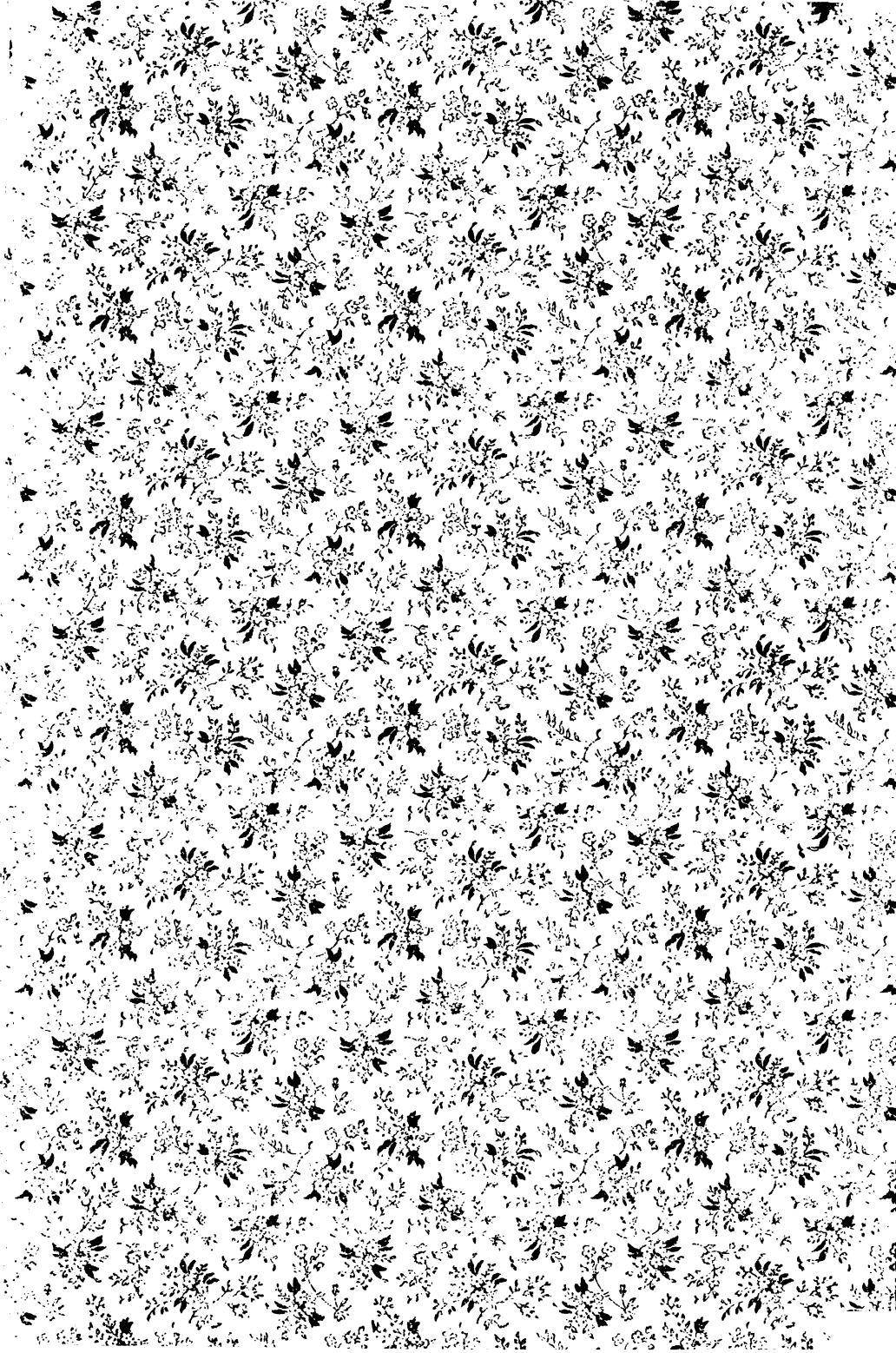
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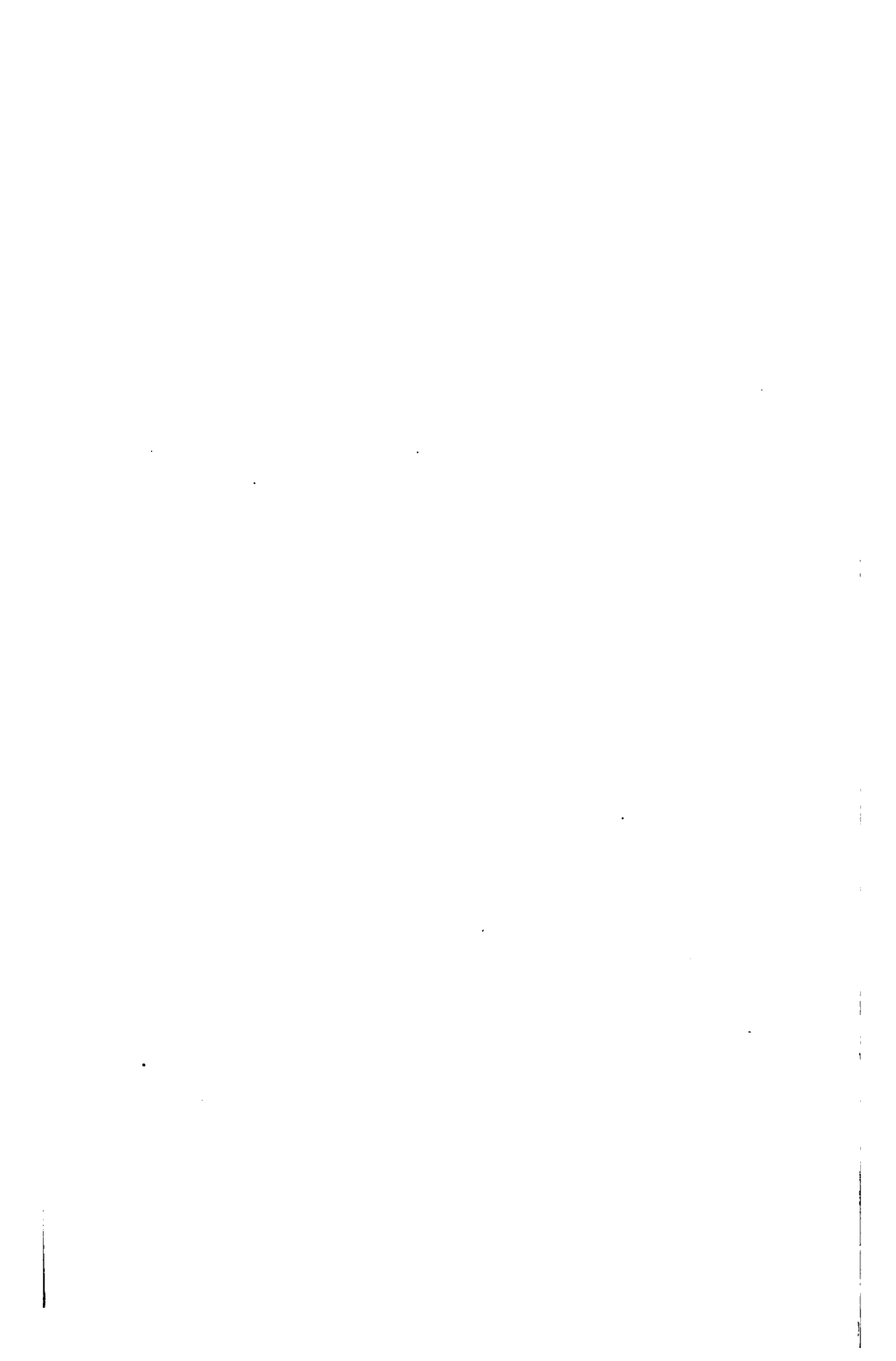


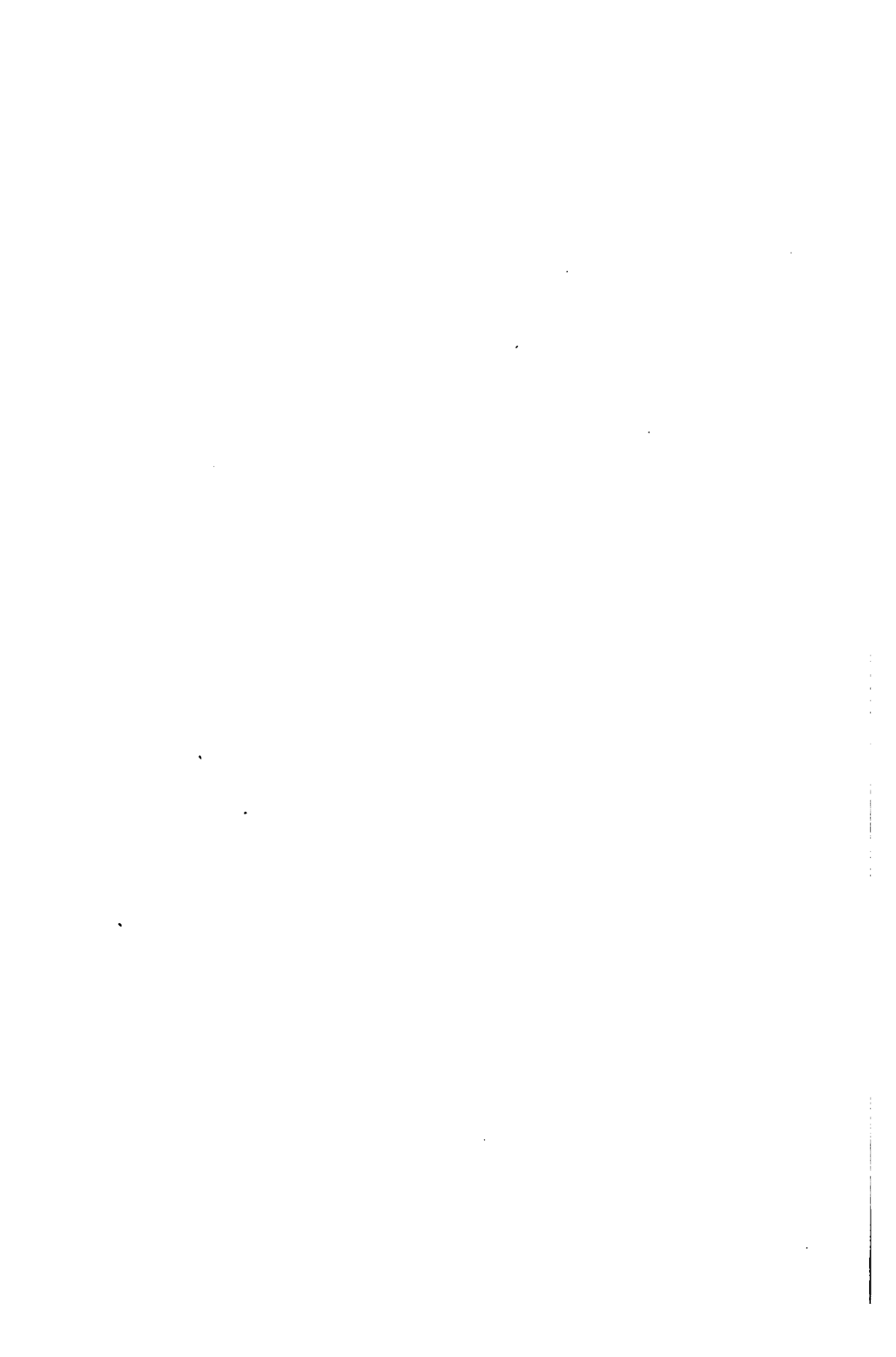
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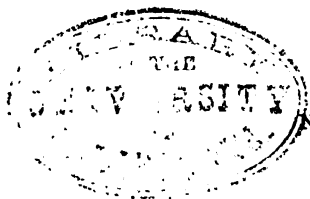


A CATALOGUE,
WITH DESCRIPTIVE NOTICES,
OF THE
Portraits, Busts, etc.

BELONGING TO
YALE UNIVERSITY

1892

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATION



New Haven
1892

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1892

PREFATORY NOTE

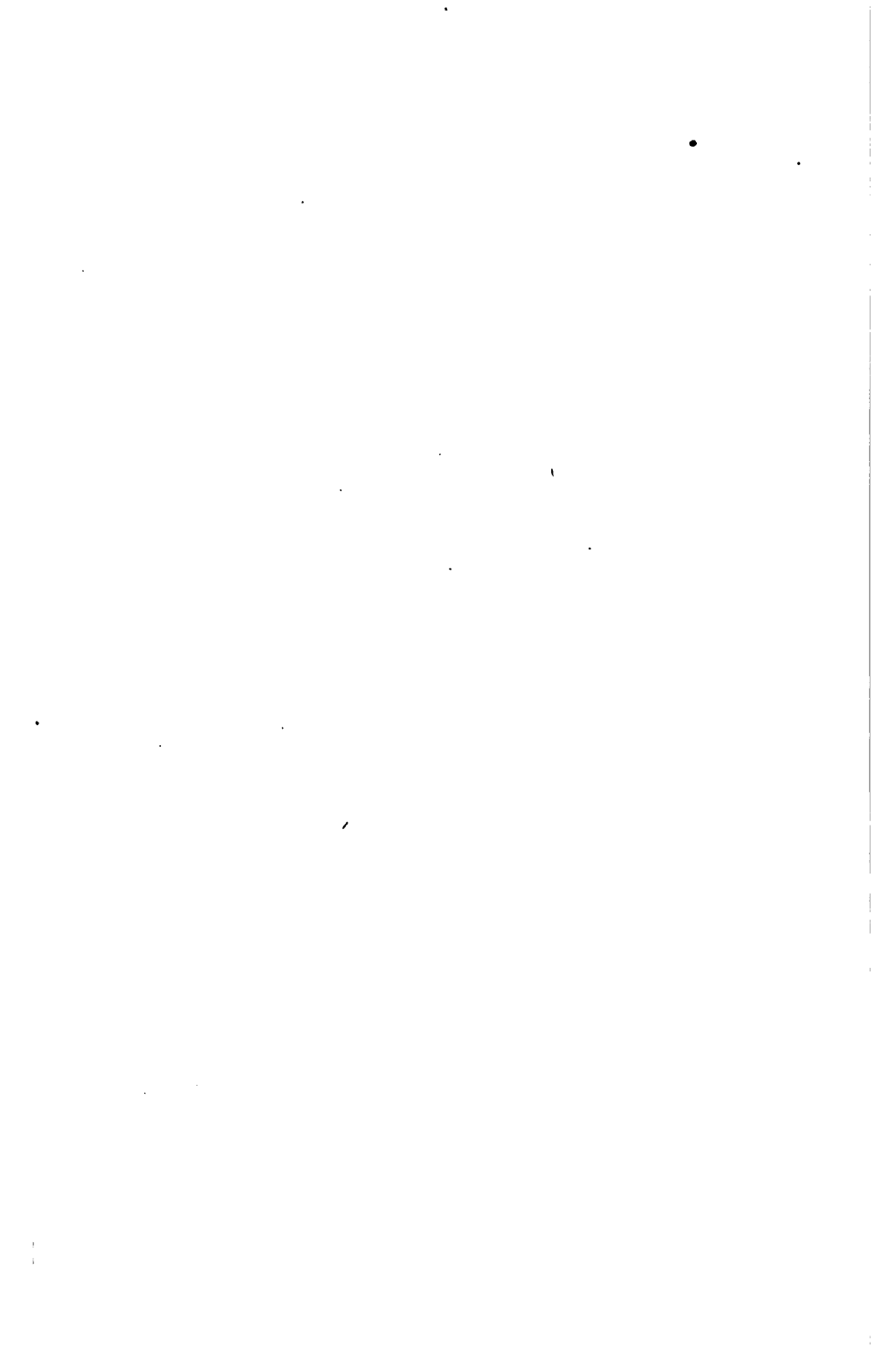
A "Catalogue of Paintings, belonging to Yale College; deposited in the South Room of the Trumbull Gallery," edited by Mr. Edward C. Herrick, was printed in 1852 (octavo, 31 pages); but the edition was soon exhausted, and the pamphlet has never been reprinted.

In the present catalogue it has been thought best to include, with the separate portraits, busts, statues, and bas-reliefs, owned by the University, the miniatures by Colonel John Trumbull, contained in the collection of his paintings deposited in the Art School; there will also be found in an Appendix lists of the authentic portraits in the well-known series of Revolutionary paintings by Colonel Trumbull comprised in the same collection. Free use has been made of Mr. Herrick's Catalogue in the following descriptions; and valuable aid in the additional notices has been received from many friends.

The size of the canvas in the several paintings is given, in inches; the Trumbull miniatures are all of uniform size, oval, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

F. B. D.

YALE UNIVERSITY,
March, 1892.





CATALOGUE

PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS

John Adams, second President of the United States, was born in that part of the town of Braintree, Mass., which was afterwards made the town of Quincy, October 31, 1735, and died in Quincy, July 4, 1826.

Among the miniatures (oval, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$) in the Trumbull Collection, in the Yale School of the Fine Arts, is one of the head of President Adams, painted in Philadelphia in 1792, when Trumbull was in that city for the purpose of painting General Washington. The artist had known Adams familiarly from 1780 to 1788, in Paris and London, and was highly esteemed by him.

DR. ALLEN

A miniature by Colonel Trumbull, painted in 1827, bearing this name, has not been further identified. It represents a gentleman (apparently a civilian) not over fifty years of age, with brown hair, smooth face, and fresh complexion.

HON. FISHER AMES

Fisher Ames was born in Dedham, Mass., April 9, 1758, and died in the same place, July 4, 1808.

Mr. Ames, after a distinguished career as a lawyer and orator in his native State, was elected to the Federal Congress in 1788, and withdrew from that office in 1796, on account of failing health.

The painter, John Trumbull, executed this miniature of Mr. Ames in Philadelphia in 1792.

HON. ROGER SHERMAN BALDWIN

Roger Sherman Baldwin, a son of the Hon. Simeon Baldwin (Yale 1781), of New Haven, and grandson of the Hon. Roger Sherman, was born in New Haven, January 4, 1793, and was graduated at Yale in 1811. His life was spent in his native city, where he attained the first rank in the profession of the law. The inscription on his monument gives succinctly the events of his public career :

Admitted to the Bar in this city
in 1814 ;
Senator of the State
in 1837 and 1838 ;
Representative in the General Assembly
in 1840 and 1841 ;
Governor of Connecticut
in 1844 and 1845 ;
United States Senator
from 1847 to 1851 ;
Presidential Elector
in 1860 ;
Member of the National Peace Convention
in 1861.

Governor Baldwin died in New Haven, after a brief illness, on the 19th of February, 1863, at the age of 70.

This portrait (28½ x 36), presented by the family, is a replica by Rufus Wright of one which he painted for them soon after Governor Baldwin's death.

JOSEPH BATTELL

Joseph Battell was born in Norfolk, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on the 17th of April, 1806. His father, Joseph Battell, a native of Torrington in the same county, was an enterprising and successful merchant in Norfolk, where he married in 1805 Sarah Robbins, a daughter of the minister of the town.

The son was graduated at Middlebury College in 1823, and until 1830 was a merchant in his native place. He then removed to New York City, where he was actively engaged in mercantile business until his death, which occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 8th of July, 1874.

Mr. Battell gave \$5000 in 1854 as a fund to be devoted to encouraging and sustaining sacred music in the chapel of Yale College; and when the project of erecting a new chapel was first entertained, he responded to the suggestion with a gift of \$30000, afterward increased by \$5000. At the time of his death the projected building was in process of erection, and an unrestricted bequest to the College contained in his will, of \$50000, was applied to the completion of what was in consequence named the Battell Chapel. A brass tablet on the inner walls of the chapel bears a commemorative inscription.

This portrait is a copy (28x36) made by Thomas Hovenden in 1889, of one painted from life about 1852 by C. L. Elliott of New York, and was presented by the Hon. Robbins Battell in 1889.

REV. DR. LYMAN BEECHER

Lyman Beecher was born in New Haven, Conn., October 12, 1775, the son of David and Esther (Lyman) Beecher, and was graduated at Yale in 1797.

After a brief course of theological study under President Dwight's direction, he began preaching in East Hampton, Long Island, in December, 1798, and was ordained there in September, 1799. He was dismissed in April, 1810, on account of insufficient support, and settled immediately in Litchfield, Connecticut, where he spent sixteen years as pastor of the Congregational Church. Early in 1826, he accepted a call to the Hanover Church in Boston, where he stood as a pillar of orthodoxy until the summer of 1832. He then removed to Cincinnati, as President of

Lane Theological Seminary, where his active career closed in 1850, at the age of 75. In 1851 he returned to the east, and he died at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 10, 1863, in his 88th year. He was buried, at his own request, in New Haven, by the side of his intimate friend, the Rev. Dr. Taylor.

A portrait (24 x 29½) by Chester Harding, painted about 1830, hangs in Alumni Hall; and a copy (24½ x 29½) of the same, presented in 1886 by W. T. R. Marvin, of Boston, hangs in the Library of the Divinity School.

PROFESSOR TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M.D.

Timothy Phelps Beers, son of Deacon Nathan Beers, was born in New Haven on December 25, 1789, and was graduated at Yale College in 1808. He pursued medical studies here under his brother-in-law, Dr. Eli Ives, and here began the practice of his profession in 1812. In 1830 he was appointed a Professor in the Medical Institution of Yale College, and he filled acceptably the chair of Obstetrics until his resignation in 1856. After a short illness he died in New Haven on September 22, 1858, in his 69th year.

His portrait (24½ x 30½), painted by Nathaniel Jocelyn of New Haven, about 1825-30, hangs in the Faculty-room at the Medical College.

JUDGE EGBERT BENSON

Egbert Benson was born in New York City, June 21, 1746; and died in Jamaica, N. Y., August 24, 1833.

He was graduated at Kings (now Columbia) College in 1765, and became eminent as a lawyer. He was a staunch patriot during the Revolution, a member of the Continental Congress from 1784 to 1788, and of the first and second United States Congresses, from 1790 to 1793. In later life he occupied with credit high judicial positions.

The miniature in the Trumbull Collection was painted by Colonel Trumbull in Philadelphia in 1792.

BISHOP BERKELEY AND HIS FAMILY

George Berkeley, D.D., Bishop of Cloyne, was born of an English family, near Thomastown, in the County of Kilkenny, Ireland, March 12, 1685. At the age of fifteen he was matriculated in Trinity College, Dublin, where he spent the next thirteen years, being admitted to the degree of B.A. in 1704, and to that of M.A. in 1707; in June, 1707, he was elected a Fellow of the College. His publications began as early as 1707, and in February, 1709, he received Deacon's orders in the Irish Church. From 1713 to 1721 he was absent in England and on the Continent. In August, 1721, he returned to Dublin, as one of the chaplains of the Duke of Grafton, who was just appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in the following November he was advanced to the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He continued in residence at Trinity College as Senior Fellow until his nomination to the Deanery of Derry, worth about £1100 a year, in April, 1724. Meantime, in 1723, he had unexpectedly fallen heir, by the death of a mere acquaintance—Miss Esther Vanhomrigh (the "Vanessa" of Dean Swift's correspondence)—to half her estate, or about four thousand pounds.

Almost immediately after these events, and as a consequence of his increased means, he went to London, and for the next four years devoted himself to obtaining a charter and funds for a college in Bermuda, a cherished missionary project designed, in his own words, "for the Better Supplying Churches in our Foreign Plantations, and for Converting the Savage Americans to Christianity." A charter which named him as the Principal of the proposed College was secured in 1725, and more than £5000 was subscribed for an endowment; the House of Commons also voted in favor of a grant of public money, and Sir Robert Walpole, the Prime Minister, promised accordingly £20000. This promise was still unfulfilled when, on September 6, 1728,

at the age of 43, Berkeley set sail in a ship which he had hired for Rhode Island, where he intended to winter and to purchase an estate, in order to settle a correspondence and trade between that island and Bermuda. In the previous month he had married Anne, daughter of John Forster, who had been Speaker of the Irish House of Commons and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Dublin. Mrs. Berkeley accompanied her husband on his voyage, with a friend of hers, Miss Handcock of Dublin; the other members of the party were John James, an Englishman, about 34 years of age, of Bury St. Edmonds, who succeeded to a baronetcy in 1736, and died in 1741; Richard Dalton, another wealthy young Englishman, from Lincolnshire; and John Smibert, the painter of the picture. Smibert was a native of Edinburgh, of nearly the same age as Berkeley, whose acquaintance he had formed in Italy, and had renewed in London, where he had painted Berkeley's portrait in 1725.

On January 23, 1729, the vessel arrived at Newport, where the Dean remained until midsummer; meantime he purchased a farm of about ninety-six acres, some three miles to the eastwards, and built a house (still standing) which he named Whitehall, and which he occupied for over two years. During these years he became interested in Yale College, through an acquaintance with the Rev. Samuel Johnson (Yale 1714), of Stratford, Connecticut, and others; and accordingly after his return to England (at the end of 1731, on the collapse of the Bermuda scheme) he sent to the Trustees of Yale College a conveyance of his farm at Whitehall, for the encouragement of classical learning. This handsome gift (which supports the Berkeley Scholarship, still offered to each graduating class) was supplemented in 1733 by the present of nearly nine hundred volumes for the Library.

Dean Berkeley was consecrated Bishop of Cloyne, in the south of Ireland, May 19, 1734; and died in Oxford, Jan-

uary 14, 1753, in his 68th year. He was buried in the Cathedral of Christ Church, Oxford, where a tablet is erected to his memory.

This painting (93 x 69½) was executed by Smibert at Whitehall, probably in the fall of 1729, though there is a tradition that the outline was sketched on the voyage from Europe.* The principal figure is the Dean, in his clerical habit. The lady with a child is his wife; and the second lady Miss Handcock. The gentleman writing at the table is Mr. Dalton, and the gentleman standing behind the ladies is Mr. James. The other gentleman in brown is said to be Mr. John Moffat, a friend of the artist; and the remaining figure is Smibert himself. The Dean rests his hand on a copy of Plato, and is supposed to be dictating to Mr. Dalton.

The painting was presented to the College by Isaac Lothrop, Esq., of Plymouth, Mass., in 1808; it had long been preserved in a room in Boston, which Smibert is said to have occupied, and was purchased by the donor for the college earlier in the same year from a Major Johnson of Boston.

This is said to have been the first painting executed in America, containing more than a single figure. Mr. A. T. Perkins has printed in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for 1878 and 1879 lists of over fifty other portraits by Smibert which are still extant.

An engraving of the head of Berkeley from this portrait is prefixed to Professor Fraser's *Life of Berkeley* (Oxford, 1871); and an artotype of the whole painting appeared in President Porter's *Discourse on Berkeley* (New York, 1885).

An attempt was made by President Dwight in 1804 to attach Berkeley's name to one of the College buildings completed in 1803; but the attempt was unsuccessful, and

* A head of Berkeley by Smibert, which is said to have been painted on the passage from Europe, is owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

the building named Berkeley Hall has always been known as North Middle College. A decorated window in the Battell Chapel bears an inscription in Berkeley's honor.

HON. CLARK BISSELL

Clark Bissell, the eldest son of Joseph Bissell, a farmer in Lebanon, Connecticut, was born in that town on the 7th of September, 1782. He was graduated at Yale College in 1806, pursued the study of law in Fairfield, Connecticut, under the Hon. Samuel B. Sherwood and the Hon. Roger M. Sherman, and in June, 1809, began practice in Norwalk, Connecticut, which continued to be his residence through his life. He was a member of the House of Representatives of Connecticut in 1829 and 1850, and of the State Senate in 1842 and 1843. From 1829 to 1839 he was a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors in Connecticut, and from May, 1847, to May, 1849, he served as Governor of the State.

In 1847, shortly before his election as Governor, he accepted an invitation to succeed Judge Daggett as head of the Yale Law School, and he continued in this relation until his resignation, on account of age and infirmity, in 1855. He closed his honored and useful life at his home in Norwalk, on the 15th of September, 1857, at the age of 75.

His portrait (21 x 26) was presented to the Law School by the family of Governor Bissell, being a copy by C. Noel Flagg, of New York City, from an original in their possession.

HON. JOHN BROOKS

John Brooks, son of Captain Caleb Brooks, was born in Medford, Mass., in May, 1752, and died in the same town, March 1, 1825.

He had just begun practice as a physician at the outbreak of the Revolution, during which he served faithfully

in the field, and attained the rank of colonel. For many years from 1786 he was major-general of militia, and from 1816 to 1823 was Governor of the State.

John Trumbull painted his miniature (preserved in the Trumbull Collection) in Boston in the fall of 1790.

HON. JOHN BROWN

John Brown, the eldest son of John Brown, a Presbyterian clergyman, and one of the earliest graduates of Princeton College, was born near Staunton, Virginia, on Sept. 12, 1757. While a student at Princeton he enlisted in the army as a volunteer aid to Lafayette; and after the close of the war he resumed his studies in William and Mary College, Virginia, and then taught school while studying law. In 1782 he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Frankfort, Kentucky. He was soon elected to the Virginia legislature as Senator from the counties composing the District of Kentucky, and in 1787-8 was a delegate from the same District to the Continental Congress. He was active in the movements for securing to the West the navigation of the Mississippi, and in 1789 was elected to the 1st United States Congress from this section of Virginia, and served until the admission of Kentucky as a State, a result which he was prominently conspicuous in securing. He then became the first United States Senator from Kentucky, serving from November, 1792, until March, 1805, when he retired from public life.

He was the youngest member and the last survivor of the Continental Congress, dying in Frankfort on August 29, 1837, at the age of 80. His son, Mason Brown, was graduated here in 1820, and his grandsons, B. Gratz Brown and John Mason Brown, in 1847 and 1856 respectively.

The miniature by Trumbull was painted in Philadelphia in 1792.

**GEORGE TEMPLE NUGENT GRENVILLE, MAR-
QUIS OF BUCKINGHAM**

George Temple Nugent Grenville, second son of the Hon. George Grenville, was born on June 17, 1753. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and entered Parliament in 1774. He succeeded an uncle as Earl Temple in 1779, and in the later years of the American war was outspoken in his criticism of Government measures. In 1782 he went to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant; and on his return to England a year later the King showed him marked favor. He held office for a few days at the end of 1783 as Secretary of State, and the next year was created Marquis of Buckingham. He served again as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1787-89, but did not afterwards enter political life. He died at Stowe, Buckinghamshire, on February 11, 1813, in his 60th year.

This portrait ($27\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$) was painted by Trumbull in England, probably in the last decade of the last century; it was presented to Yale College in 1845 by Robert Gilmor, Esq., of Baltimore.

GOVERNOR WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

William Alfred Buckingham, eldest son of Deacon Samuel Buckingham of Lebanon, Conn., was born in that town, May 28, 1804. At the age of twenty he left his father's farm for a clerkship in a dry-goods store in the neighboring town of Norwich; and there in 1826 he established himself in the same business. He became interested soon in manufactures, which led to his withdrawal in 1848 from his former business. He was mayor of the city for four years between 1849 and 1858, when he was elected Governor of the State. To the last-named office he was re-elected seven times, and then declined further service. During the war he co-operated promptly and heartily with President Lin-

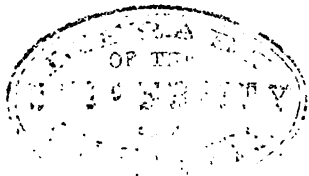
coln, and was untiring in his efforts to sustain the government. After two years in private life, he was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1868, and died at his home in Norwich a few weeks before the expiration of his term, on February 3, 1875, in his 71st year.

His private character was singularly pure and elevated, and he was deeply interested in the leading religious and philanthropic movements of the day, and contributed liberally to their support. Besides other liberal gifts to the Yale Divinity School, he gave in April, 1864, the sum of \$25000 to this Department, in recognition of which the Professorship of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation has been called by his name.

The Divinity School has a portrait ($28\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$) of Governor Buckingham, which was painted in 1882 by Miss Rebecca T. Porter, of New Haven, from a photograph. A bust in plaster, by Henry Dexter, of Cambridge, Mass., executed in 1860, is in the University Library; the sculptor undertook a series of the busts of the Governors then in office in the United States, to be placed in the Capitol in Washington, but the Civil War interfered with the consummation of the plan.

REV. JOSEPH BUCKMINSTER, D.D.

Joseph Buckminster was a son of the Rev. Joseph Buckminster (Harvard College 1739), minister of Rutland, Massachusetts, where he was born on the 14th of October, 1751. His mother was Lucy Williams, a niece of Rector Williams of Yale College, and first cousin of Jonathan Edwards. Through the influence of his mother's family he was sent to Yale, where he was graduated in 1770, and where he remained as Berkeley scholar and as Tutor until 1778. The future President Dwight was associated with him for three years in the tutorship, and remained his warm friend through life. He was then called to the



North Church in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which had just given up its pastor-elect, the Rev. Dr. Stiles, to the Presidency of Yale. Mr. Buckminster was ordained in Portsmouth on January 27, 1779; and retained this charge with distinguished credit until his death. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1803 by the College of New Jersey. A serious illness in the autumn of 1811 left him in a state of debility and mental depression, and a journey to Saratoga Springs was at length decided upon for his relief. He left home on the 2d of June, 1812, but was overtaken on the way by a severe relapse, and his death occurred at Reedsborough, in Vermont, on the 10th of the same month. His memoirs by his daughter, Mrs. Eliza Buckminster Lee, were published nearly forty years later, together with the memoirs of his gifted son, the Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster (Harvard College 1800), of Boston, who died the day before his father.

Throughout his life Dr. Buckminster retained a strong attachment to the place of his early education, and in response to this feeling his daughter, Mrs. Lee, gave to the College in 1864 the only portrait (30 x 35) of him which was ever taken; it was painted in 1789 when he was about 38 years of age, and an engraving from it is prefixed to the Memoirs already mentioned.

GENERAL RICHARD BUTLER

Richard Butler was born in Dublin, Ireland, on the 1st of July 1743, and was brought to America in his infancy by his parents, who settled in the southern part of Pennsylvania. About 1770 Richard and an older brother became Indian traders in Pittsburgh. He entered the military service of his adopted country in 1776, and was soon commissioned as colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. At the close of the war he was raised to the rank of Brigadier General. Subsequently he filled various civil offices, and

in 1791 he was made second in command, with the rank of Major-General, in St. Clair's ill-fated expedition against the western Indians. He fell in the defeat encountered on November 4, 1791, on the borders of Ohio and Indiana, while in command of the right wing of St. Clair's forces.

The miniature owned by the University was painted by Trumbull in 1790 in Philadelphia, where General Butler was in attendance as a member of the State Senate.

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN

John Caldwell Calhoun, the son of Patrick Calhoun (a native of Ireland) and Martha (Caldwell) Calhoun, was born in Abbeville District, S. C., March 18, 1782.

After graduation at Yale in 1804, he studied law, partly in South Carolina, and partly in the Litchfield (Conn.) Law School. He was soon elected to the State Legislature, and in 1811 entered the National Congress. Throughout Monroe's presidency (1817-25) he was a member of the Cabinet, as Secretary of War. He was elected to the Vice-presidency in 1824, and retained that office from March, 1825, until December, 1832, when he resigned it in consequence of the passage of the nullification ordinance. He was at once elected to the Senate of the United States, where he remained until his resignation in March, 1843. President Tyler called him into his Cabinet as Secretary of State, in March, 1844, and on the expiration of his term a year later, he resumed his place in the Senate, which he retained until his death, in Washington, March 31, 1850.

Trumbull painted his miniature in Washington in 1827.

MAJOR HENRY WARD CAMP

Henry Ward Camp was born in Hartford, Connecticut, February 4, 1839, the son of the Rev. Henry B. Camp (Yale College 1831). He was graduated at Yale College in 1860,

and left upon his classmates a rare impression of the strength and beauty of his Christian character. After six months of school-teaching, he began the study of law in Hartford, but in December, 1861, accepted a commission as Lieutenant in the Tenth Volunteer Regiment of Connecticut Infantry. He joined his regiment at once at Annapolis, and remained in connection with it, as Adjutant from August, 1862, and as Major from September, 1864, until his death. In July, 1863, after the unsuccessful assault on Fort Wagner, in Charleston Harbor, during an armistice for the burial of the dead and removal of the wounded, he was captured, and spent the next nine months in prison in Columbia and Richmond. He was killed on the 13th of October, 1864, while leading an assault on the enemy's works, about four miles from Richmond.

The record of his noble life, written by his most intimate friend, the chaplain of his regiment, the Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull, was published in 1865, under the title of "The Knightly Soldier."

This portrait (40 x 53) was painted in Boston about 1868 by J. Harvey Young, for Count Schwabe's proposed gallery of Union soldiers, and was subsequently purchased by the father of Major Camp and by him presented to the College in 1872.

BIANCA CAPELLO

Bianca Capello, daughter of a Venetian noble, was born in 1547, and in 1563 eloped to Florence, where she became the mistress and afterwards the wife of Francesco de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany. She died in 1587.

In the Jarves Collection is a portrait of Bianca (No. 107, 17 x 23½), attributed by some authorities to Bordone (1500-1570).

MRS. CHARLES CARROLL, JR.

Harriet Chew was born in Philadelphia, October 22, 1775, a daughter of Chief-Justice Benjamin Chew, by his second wife, Elizabeth Oswald.

She was a great favorite of Washington, during his residence in Philadelphia as President ; and on occasion of his sittings to Stuart for his portrait in 1796 he is said to have secured when possible her company, saying that her conversation would bring out his most agreeable expression. In 1799 she married Charles Carroll, of Homewood, near Baltimore, the only son of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. She died April 10, 1861, in her 86th year.

The miniature by Trumbull was painted in Philadelphia in 1793.

GIUSEPPE CERACCHI

Giuseppe Ceracchi, an Italian sculptor, born in Rome on July 4th, 1751, came to Philadelphia in 1791, and executed busts or medallions of Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Madison, and other public men. Colonel John Trumbull painted his miniature in 1792, which is preserved in the Trumbull Collection.

He soon after returned to Europe, and in October, 1800, was engaged in a scheme to assassinate Napoleon Bonaparte, for which he was executed in Paris on the 31st of January, 1801.

CHARLES V, EMPEROR OF GERMANY

A portrait in the Jarves Collection (No. 118, 12 x 17), attributed to Holbein, purports to represent the Emperor Charles the Fifth (born 1500, died 1558) in middle life. It appears, however, improbable that Holbein, who died in 1543, ever painted the Emperor.

MRS. JOHN CHENEVARD

Mary Julia Seymour, daughter of Colonel Thomas Seymour (Yale 1755), was born in Hartford, Conn., on February 6, 1769. She was a celebrated beauty, and her miniature was painted by Colonel Trumbull in 1792.

In November, 1794, she married Captain John Chenevard, Jr., a merchant of Hartford, who died in 1808; she survived until June 8, 1843, when she died at her daughter's house in Hartford in her 75th year.

HON. SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN

Simeon Baldwin Chittenden was born in Guilford, Connecticut, March 29, 1814, the son of Abel and Anna H. (Baldwin) Chittenden. His mother was early left a widow, with limited means, and he had begun to prepare for Yale, when in his fifteenth year a clerkship in a store in New Haven was offered him. He continued in New Haven until 1842, when he engaged in the wholesale dry-goods trade in New York City, in which he attained marked and continuous success. His residence was in Brooklyn, where he was closely identified with many public enterprises.

He took no active part in politics prior to the notable presidential canvas of 1860, in which he spoke in behalf of the Republicans. After the close of the war for the Union he took an intense interest in the financial problems with which the government was confronted, and joined vigorously in the discussions on these questions. At the close of 1874 he retired from active business, having been in the autumn of that year elected a representative in Congress for the unexpired term of the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, resigned, and for the full term of the 44th Congress. He was twice re-elected, serving in all seven years. He was for most of this time a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and took an active part in the financial and fiscal legislation of the period.

Throughout life he retained a warm affection for the College where he had hoped to be educated ; and this feeling was repeatedly manifested by generous gifts. Thus, in 1863, he gave \$30000, which was combined with an earlier gift of \$5000, as an addition to the endowment of the College Pastorate, in recognition of which the chair was subsequently named the Chittenden Professorship of Divinity. He also contributed \$1000 towards the erection of East Divinity Hall in 1870. In January, 1887, he offered to bear the expense of the construction of a new Library building, which should be in part a memorial of his only daughter, Mary Chittenden Lusk. He took great pleasure in the progress of the work, which was begun in April, 1888 ; but his health was already seriously impaired, and after a few months of increasing feebleness, he died at his residence in Brooklyn, on the 14th of April, 1889, in the 76th year of his age.

A bust by F. Edwin Elwell, of New York City, executed in 1890, and presented by Mr. Chittenden's family, stands in the Reading Room of the Chittenden Library.

SHELDON CLARK

Sheldon Clark, son of Thomas Clark, Jr., and Susanna Clark, was born in Oxford, New Haven County, Conn., January 31, 1785. In early life he manifested a strong desire for a liberal education, but during this period the death of his father left him penniless, and he remained with his grandfather, employed in the labors of the farm, until the death of the latter in 1811. Being now pecuniarily independent, and at liberty to gratify his thirst for learning, he passed several months in New Haven in 1811-12, in attendance on the recitations and discussions held by President Dwight and the lectures in natural philosophy and chemistry. He then returned to his farm in Oxford, and there

pursued a course of active industry and close economy. But his earnings were not for himself. He had, to use his own words, "determined to do all he could to patronize and encourage literature and science." It was his own thought to make Yale College the channel of his liberality, and when his circumstances and his means are considered, his bounty may well be termed munificent.

In 1823 he proposed to deposit with the college five thousand dollars to be put at compound interest until it should be quadrupled, and then to become the foundation of a professorship, which was subsequently designated by him as the "Clark Professorship of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics." The proposal being accepted, the amount was deposited in June, 1823, and in 1846 the professorship thus named was established.

In 1824 he presented the sum of one thousand dollars, to be kept at interest for twenty-four years, on condition that at the end of that period the corporation should appropriate the sum of four thousand dollars, to found two scholarships. The income of two thousand dollars is given for two years to that applicant from each Senior Class in the College who has the highest mark for scholarship, provided he resides in New Haven each year, pursuing a course of study prescribed by the Faculty. On failure of suitable candidates the income is expended in premiums to undergraduates for the encouragement of English composition or other branches of learning. The first election of a scholar on this foundation was made in 1848.

Soon after the loss (by the wreck of the *Albion* in 1822) of the large telescope belonging to the College, Mr. Clark conceived the idea of replacing it with a better one. Accordingly in 1828-29 he paid into the treasury twelve hundred dollars with which were purchased an excellent refractor (made by Dollond of London) of five inches aperture and ten feet focus, and a pair of globes of 21 inches diameter.

By his last will (which was executed in 1823, before the acceptance of his first benefaction) he bequeathed to the College nearly the whole of the residue of his estate. The amount received in this way was \$7043.22, and about four hundred acres of land in Oxford (valued at \$5789) which by the terms of gift cannot be sold, but must be leased or rented; the income received from the land thus described is, however, very scanty.

These various gifts amounted in value, as described, to over \$20000,—a larger sum than had up to that time been received by the College from any single individual.

Mr. Clark served as a representative in the Legislature of the State in 1825, 1826, and 1835; and was the author of several pamphlets on theological, moral and political subjects.

He died in Oxford, suddenly, as the result of a fall from a scaffolding in his barn, April 10, 1840, in his 56th year. He was never married.

The portrait (24 x 30) in possession of the College was painted in 1825 by S. F. B. Morse; an engraving from it was printed in the *American Journal of Science* for 1841, in connection with a biographical notice by Professor Silliman.

POPE CLEMENT VIII

Ippolito Aldebrandini was elected Pope in 1592, and assumed the name of Clement VIII. He died in 1605, at the age of 69. He is the subject of a portrait in the Jarves Collection (No. 76, 19 x 25) by an unknown hand.

DANIEL T. COIT, M.D.

Daniel Tyler Coit, the only child of Daniel T. and Rebecca (Coit) Coit, was born in the North society of Preston, afterwards Griswold, Conn., April 7, 1806. His father,

who was a farmer, died in his infancy, and his mother married in 1815 Joseph Williams, of Norwich, Conn., a graduate of Yale in 1797.

In 1828 he was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and settled in Boston, Mass., where he had a long and successful professional career. In the spring of 1875, soon after his wife's death, he returned to Norwich, to make his home with his two half-sisters, and there he died on July 2, 1880, in his 85th year.

By his last will he left the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the President and Fellows of Yale College, subject to annuities of \$1000 each to his half-sisters. This fund has been added to the University Funds.

His portrait (oval, 27 x 34) was painted by Chester Harding in Boston about 1834.

MRS. DANIEL T. COIT

Jane Griswold Lanman, a daughter of the Hon. James Lanman (Yale 1788), was born in Norwich, Conn., February 23, 1806.

On the 6th of October, 1829, she was married to Dr. Daniel T. Coit, of Boston, and her home continued in that city until her death, which occurred there on December 14, 1874, in her 69th year. She was buried in Norwich by the side of her only child, a daughter, who died in 1848, at the age of five years.

Her portrait (oval, 27 x 34) was painted by Harding, at the same time as that of her husband.

VITTORIA COLONNA

A portrait of this illustrious poetess (born 1490, died 1547) is in the Jarves Collection (No. 104, 19 x 25). It is ascribed to Fra Sebastiano del Piombo, the eminent Italian painter.

HERNANDO CORTÉS

Hernando Cortés, the conqueror of Mexico, was born in Spain in 1485, and died in 1547. A portrait by an unknown painter is preserved in the Jarves Collection (No. 103, 19 x 25).

REV. TIMOTHY CUTLER, D.D.

The Reverend Timothy Cutler, D.D., third Rector of Yale College, was a son of Major John and Martha (Wisswall) Cutler, of Charlestown in Massachusetts Bay, where he was born May 31, 1684. He was graduated in Harvard College in July, 1701, just as the project of a Collegiate School in Connecticut was taking final form. On September 16, 1709, he was called to settle over the Congregational Church in Stratford, Connecticut, as successor to the Rev. Israel Chauncy, one of the founders of Yale College. He accepted the call, and was ordained there on January 11, 1710. He soon married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Andrew, of Milford, who had been serving since Rector Pierson's death in 1707 as Rector of the College. Mr. Cutler's record as a parish minister was creditable, and in March, 1719, he was appointed *pro tempore* Rector, in his father-in-law's place,—an appointment which was formally ratified in September.

Three years later, on October 16, 1722, Rector Cutler, together with the tutor associated with him in the instruction of the College, declared for episcopacy; and the next day, at a special meeting of the Trustees, it was "voted, that the Trustees, in faithfulness to the trust reposed in them, do excuse the Rev. Mr. Cutler from all further service as Rector of Yale College."

Mr. Cutler left New Haven the next week for Boston, where he had already been agreed upon as the minister for a new Episcopal Church about to be erected. He embarked for England on November 5, and was ordained in London

in March, 1723, by Dr. Thomas Green, Bishop of Norwich. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and sailed on his return in July, arriving in Boston on September 24. He preached his first sermon in the North (or Christ) Church on December 29, 1723, and he served as rector of that church until his death on August 17, 1765, though disabled by a paralytic stroke from April, 1756. His residence was at the corner of Salem and Tileston streets.

According to President Stiles, whose impressions were derived from his father, a graduate of 1722, "Rector Cutler was an excellent linguist—a great Hebrician and Orientalist. He was a good logician, geographer, and rhetorician. In the philosophy and metaphysics and ethics of his day he was great. He spoke Latin with fluency and dignity and with great propriety of pronunciation. He was of a commanding presence and dignity in government. He was a man of extensive reading in the academic sciences, divinity, and ecclesiastical history. He was of a high, lofty, and despotic mien. He made a grand figure as the head of a college."

The qualities implied in these sentences continued to be his characteristics in the ministry; and it is the general testimony that a certain haughtiness of manner interfered seriously with his success.

The portrait (11½ x 14) in possession of the University was painted by Henry Willard in Boston, in 1835, from the engraving by Peter Pelham, who also painted a portrait, which has not been preserved.

CHIEF JUSTICE DAVID DAGGETT

David Daggett was born in Attleborough, Bristol County, Mass., December 31, 1764. His father, Thomas Daggett, was a first cousin of the Rev. Dr. Naphtali Daggett, Professor of Divinity and President of Yale College, who died

in 1780; but the influence which led young Daggett to enter the Junior class here in 1781 was rather the example of his townsman, Elijah Leonard, who had entered the same class a year earlier, and the encouragement of the Rev. Samuel Wales, afterwards Professor, who was a friend of the boy's teacher, the Rev. Perez Fobes of Raynham.

He was graduated in 1783 and began at once the study of law in New Haven with Charles Chauncey, Esq., supporting himself during part of the time by performing the duties of College Butler and of Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1786, and three months later was offered a tutorship in College but declined. He espoused warmly the Federal side in politics, and his talents were early employed in the public service. In 1791 he was chosen to represent the town in the General Assembly, and was annually re-elected until 1797, when he was chosen a member of the Council or Upper House. He retained his seat in the Council until 1804, when he resigned; and in 1805 he was again a member of the House of Representatives. In 1809 he was re-elected to the Upper House, and in that body he continued until May, 1813, when he was chosen United States Senator. At the close of his senatorial term, in March, 1819, he returned to his extensive legal practice. In November, 1824, he became associated with Samuel J. Hitchcock, Esq., in the charge of the Law School founded by Seth P. Staples; and two years later he was appointed Professor of Law in Yale College on the foundation provided by a number of the friends of Chancellor Kent and called by his name. Meantime, in May, 1826, he had been appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the State, by a Legislature, the majority of whom were opposed to him in politics. From June, 1828, to June, 1830, he was Mayor of the city. In May, 1832, he was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and discharged with eminent success the duties of that office until the close of 1834, when he retired by reason of

his age. His connection with the College and with the Law School continued until 1848. He died in New Haven, April 12, 1851, in his 87th year.

Copies of his bust in plaster are in the possession of the University Library and the Law School. There is also a portrait (24 x 29) in the Law School, copied by C. Noel Flagg from one by Nathaniel Jocelyn in possession of the family, and presented in 1875 by Judge Daggett's grandson, David L. Daggett, M.D.

HON. TRISTRAM DALTON

Tristram Dalton, son of Michael Dalton, a merchant, was born in that part of the town of Newbury, in Massachusetts Bay, which afterwards became Newburyport, May 28, 1738.

He was graduated at Harvard College in 1755, and studied law, but engaged early in commercial pursuits. In the time of the Revolution he was one of the leading patriots in Essex county. After serving as Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and as a member of the State Senate, he was elected in 1789 a Senator in the First Congress of the United States; he drew by lot the short term, ending March, 1791, and was not re-elected. The miniature by Trumbull was painted in Philadelphia in 1792. He was distinguished for his courtesy and polished manners.

He died in Boston, May 30, 1817, at the age of 79.

PROFESSOR JAMES D. DANA

A bas-relief in plaster of Professor Dana, executed about 1870, hangs in the Library.

DANTE ALIGHIERI

In the Jarves Collection is a portrait (No. 102, 22 x 27), of Dante, by an unknown artist, derived from the well-known mask which is said by tradition to have been taken from the face of the poet after his death (in 1321).

REV. JOHN DAVENPORT

John Davenport was born in the year 1597 (baptized April 9), in Coventry, England, of which city his father Henry Davenport was afterwards mayor. He spent two years (1613-15) at Oxford University, and immediately afterwards found employment as a preacher. In 1616 he removed to London, and in June, 1619, was appointed curate in the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry. From this post he was transferred in November, 1624, to the vicarage of the neighboring parish of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street. In the following year he took the degree of Bachelor of Divinity at Oxford. Laud became Bishop of London in 1628, and Davenport early incurred his displeasure for sympathy with Puritan notions. In 1629 he took part in the enterprise for incorporating and settling the Massachusetts colony. Gradually his convictions on the subject of conformity to the ceremonies of the church changed, and he had by this means so far incurred the displeasure of his diocesan, that when Laud's appointment as Archbishop was announced in August, 1633, Davenport at once withdrew from his parish and took refuge in Holland. After a sojourn there of over three years, he returned to England to join some of his old friends in a new colony for America.

He arrived in Boston in June, 1637, with Mr. Eaton, Mr. Hopkins, and others; and sailed thence in March, 1638, with his company for Quinnipiac, or New Haven, where they kept their first Sabbath on the 15th of April; on this occasion Davenport preached under a large oak, to the east of College Street, near George, from Matt. iv, 1. As the

first minister of the town, and continuing in that office for thirty years, he had great influence in all the concerns of the colony.

In September, 1667, after the absorption of New Haven Colony in Connecticut, he was invited to succeed John Wilson, the original minister of the First Church in Boston ; and he removed thither accordingly in April, 1668. He died in Boston, as the result of a paralytic stroke, on March 16, 1670, at the age of 73.

The portrait (22 x 26) represents him in his old age, and an inscription on the canvas gives the date of his death ; it is probable that it was painted soon after his decease, but its history is unknown. The canvas has evidently at some time been cut down to fit the present frame.

This portrait has been repeatedly engraved ; as in Bacon's *Historical Discourses*, and in A. B. Davenport's *History of the Davenport family*.

PRESIDENT DAY

Jeremiah Day, the eldest son of the Rev. Jeremiah Day, was born in New Preston Society, in the present township of Washington, Connecticut, August 3, 1773. He entered College in 1789, but was absent for two years in the middle of the course on account of ill-health, and was graduated in 1795. Leaving College just as Dr. Dwight entered on his Presidency, he took charge for a year of the Academy in Greenfield, Connecticut, which Dr. Dwight had taught. In 1796 he was elected tutor in Williams College, then in its infancy, and after two years' service, he was called to a similar position at Yale. During his tutorship here he also studied theology, and in 1800 was licensed to preach. His health failing in 1801 he made a voyage to Bermuda, and spent a winter there. During his absence he was elected to the professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, just vacated by Professor Meigs, but his health did not allow

him to enter on this duty until 1803. For the next fourteen years he was occupied with College instruction, and during this time he published his series of mathematical textbooks.

President Dwight before his death (which occurred in January, 1817) had indicated Professor Day as his chosen successor; and in July, 1817, he was inducted into the presidency and at the same time ordained to the Christian ministry. He continued in office until 1846, resigning at the age of 73, in feeble health, but with mental faculties unimpaired. For twenty-one years longer he remained in the membership of the corporation, retiring only a few weeks before his death, after a continuous official connection with the College of sixty-nine years, an unparalleled fact in our history. He died in New Haven on August 22, 1867, having just entered on his 95th year.

An address commemorative of his life and services, by President Woolsey, was published both in the *New Englander* and separately.

The portrait ($39\frac{1}{2} \times 49\frac{1}{2}$) belonging to the University was painted in 1823 by S. F. B. Morse, and was presented to the institution by the graduating class of that year.

In the library is a marble bust of President Day, executed in Florence in 1847 by Chauncey B. Ives.

HON HENRY DUTTON

Henry Dutton, the son of Thomas Dutton, of Plymouth, Connecticut, was born February 12, 1796. His youth was spent on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty he had qualified himself, almost unaided, for admission to the Junior class in Yale, where he was graduated in 1818. He then taught in the academy in Fairfield, Conn., at the same time studying law under the Hon. Roger M. Sherman. From 1821 to 1823 he was a Tutor in this College, and then

began the practice of law in Newtown, Conn. In 1837 he removed to Bridgeport, and acquired a very successful practice in Fairfield County. In 1847, on his appointment as Professor of Law in Yale College, he settled in New Haven, where he continued until his death, on April 12, 1869, in his 74th year.

During his entire residence in New Haven he remained connected with the Law Department of the College, though his professional engagements prevented his giving his time exclusively to its service. He served also for one year (1854-5) as Governor of the State, and from 1861 until 1866 as a justice of the Superior Court.

His portrait (25 x 29), painted by U. D. Tenney, of New Haven, was presented to the University by his son-in-law, the Hon. George H. Watrous (Y. C. 1853), in 1875.

COLONEL HENRY W. DWIGHT

Henry Williams Dwight, the eldest child of Henry W. Dwight, and brother of the Rev. Edwin W. Dwight (Yale 1809) and the Rev. Louis Dwight (Yale 1813), was born in Stockbridge, Mass., February 26, 1788.

He was partially educated at Williams College, and settled as a lawyer in his native town, early acquiring distinction among the leaders of the bar in Berkshire County. In the war of 1812 he gained the title of Colonel as aid-de-camp to Major-General Whiton. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1818, and Member of Congress for five successive terms, from 1821 to 1831. The miniature by Colonel Trumbull was painted in Washington in 1827.

He died in New York City, February 21, 1845, at the age of 57.

PRESIDENT TIMOTHY DWIGHT, THE ELDER

Timothy Dwight was the oldest of a family of thirteen children of Major Timothy Dwight (Yale 1744) by his wife

Mary, daughter of Jonathan Edwards; and was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, May 14, 1752.

He was graduated at Yale in 1769, at the age of seventeen, with a high reputation for scholarship, and remained for the next eight years in New Haven,—for two years in charge of the Hopkins Grammar School, and for six years as tutor in the College with distinguished success. On his retirement from the tutorship he was appointed a chaplain in General Parsons's Connecticut Continental Brigade, but resigned in March, 1779, on learning of his mother's need of his presence at Northampton, on account of his father's death. He remained there, teaching and preaching, until July, 1783, when he accepted a call to the church on Greenfield Hill, in Fairfield, Connecticut. While at Greenfield he established an academy, which enjoyed a high reputation.

On the death of President Stiles, in May, 1795, he was invited to the presidency of Yale College. Much was expected of him in this position, and public expectation was in no respect disappointed. By his exertions as an instructor, and by a judicious system of discipline, the reputation of the College was greatly increased and extended. In the midst of his usefulness, he was attacked by a painful and incurable disorder, which terminated his life on the 11th of January, 1817, in his 65th year.

The portrait (40 x 50) by Trumbull was painted in 1804 or 5, and was presented to the College by individuals of the class which was graduated in 1817.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT, ESQ.

Timothy Dwight, the eldest son of President Timothy and Mary (Woolsey) Dwight, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, March 29, 1778. In 1794 he went to New York City as a clerk, and after acquiring a knowledge of mercan-

tile business there he removed in 1801 to New Haven, where he was engaged in the hardware business for the rest of his life. He died in this city, June 13, 1844, aged 66 years. He was a man of vigorous intellect, improved by study, and his services to the church and community of which he was a member, were of great value.

In the year 1822, when an effort was made to establish a Theological Department in Yale on a permanent basis, Mr. Dwight subscribed five thousand dollars to the fund for founding a Professorship of Didactic (or Systematic) Theology, and pledged himself to give another equal sum, should it be needed to complete the requisite amount. His prompt and generous offer secured the desired result, and it was not found necessary to call for the sum thus conditionally pledged. No donor to the College funds had ever given as large a sum as this; although business reverses postponed the payment until 1824.

One of his sons was graduated at Yale in 1838.

The portrait (28 x 35½) belonging to the University was painted by J. H. Shegogue, N. A., and was presented in 1846 by two of Mr. Dwight's cousins, Messrs. T. D. and T. W. Porter (Y. C. 1816 and 1819), of New York City.

JONATHAN EDWARDS

Jonathan Edwards, the most distinguished graduate of Yale College, was the only son of the Rev. Timothy Edwards (Harvard 1691), minister of the east parish in Windsor, now South Windsor, Connecticut, and was born on October 5, 1703. He was graduated, with a high reputation for scholarship, in 1720, and spent the next two years here in theological study. He also served as Tutor in the College, from June, 1724, to September, 1726. In February, 1727, he was ordained in Northampton, Massachusetts, as colleague-pastor to his grandfather, the Rev. Solomon Stoddard, who died two years later. In June, 1750,

he was dismissed from his pastorate, in consequence of a bitter dispute with his people over the practice of the Half-way Covenant, and in August, 1751, he undertook the care of the Indian mission in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, which was supported by the British Society for Propagating the Gospel in New England. He continued to pursue his studies in that very retired village until January, 1758, when he accepted the presidency of the College of New Jersey, then vacant by the death of his son-in-law, the Rev. Aaron Burr. His death occurred at Princeton on March 22, within five weeks after his entrance on his new office.

His three sons were all graduated at Princeton, but many of his later descendants have been educated at Yale,—among them three Presidents of the University.

The portrait ($20\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$) in this collection is a copy from the original (supposed to be by Smibert), preserved in the family of the late Jonathan Walter Edwards, Esq. (Yale 1789), of Hartford, a grandson of President Edwards; it was presented in 1860 by the Hon. Jonathan Edwards (Yale 1819), of Troy, N. Y., one of the sons of Jonathan Walter Edwards.

One of the transept windows in the Battell Chapel bears an inscription in honor of President Edwards.

CHIEF JUSTICE OLIVER ELLSWORTH

Oliver Ellsworth, youngest son of William and Mary (Oliver) Ellsworth, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, on March 24, 1747. He entered Yale in 1762, but in 1765, at the time of the disorders near the close of President Clap's administration, took a dismission to the college at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1766. He began the study of theology, but soon abandoned it for the law, and was admitted to the bar in Windsor in 1771. In 1775 he removed to Hartford, and after serving in the Colony Assem-

bly was sent in 1778 to the Continental Congress. In 1780 he was chosen into the Upper House of the Connecticut Legislature, and left that House in 1784 for the Superior Court bench. In 1787 he was a member of the convention for the formation of the Federal Constitution, and took a leading part in supporting the rights of the separate States. On the settlement of the new government he was elected to the Senate, where he was chairman of the committee for organizing the judiciary. In 1796 Washington nominated him as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and he served in this position until 1799 when he was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to France. While absent he forwarded the resignation of his Chief-Justiceship, on account of impaired health. He died in Windsor on November 26, 1807, in his 61st year.

He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from this College in 1790. Two of his four sons were educated here, in the class of 1810, and a daughter married the Hon. Joseph Wood, of the class of 1801.

President Dwight, his intimate friend, wrote of him that "in every assembly, public and private, in which he appeared, after he had fairly entered public life, there was probably no man, when Washington was not present, who would be more readily acknowledged to hold the first character."

The miniature by Trumbull was painted in Philadelphia in 1792.

HON. JAMES E. ENGLISH

James Edward English was born in New Haven, March 13, 1812, the third son of James and Nancy (Griswold) English. He served his apprenticeship as a carpenter, and on reaching his majority started in business for himself as a house-builder. Later he became a lumber-merchant, and

by judicious investments, especially in real estate in New Haven, he amassed a large fortune.

After being active in local politics he was elected to the State Legislature in 1855, and to the State Senate in 1856-58. In 1860 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and served from 1861 to 1865. He was prominent as a "War Democrat," and voted with the Republicans for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and also for the fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. In 1867 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, serving for two terms, and again for a third term in 1870-71. In 1875 he was appointed by the Governor to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Ferry in the Senate of the United States, and served until the spring of 1877.

He died in New Haven on the 2d of March, 1890, at the age of 78.

Early in 1873 he gave ten thousand dollars as a fund for the maintenance and increase of the Library of the Yale Law School; and by his last will he bequeathed twenty thousand dollars as an endowment for a chair of Mathematics in the Sheffield Scientific School, and ten thousand dollars to the University library. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the Corporation in June, 1873.

The full length portrait (39 x 63½), by Jared B. Flagg, was presented by Governor English to the Law School in 1873 or 4.

HON. HENRY FARNAM

Henry Farnam was born in Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., November 9, 1803; the families of his father, Jeffrey Amherst Farnam, and his mother, Mercy Tracy, had emigrated about 1780 to New York State from Preston, Connecticut. His early years were spent on his father's farm, but before he was eighteen he sought and found employ-

ment in the survey for the Erie Canal. After the completion of that canal he came to New Haven, in the spring of 1825, as assistant-engineer on the Farmington Canal ; two years later he was made chief-engineer, and held the office as long as the canal was in operation. It was at his suggestion in 1845, when it had become clear that the canal was losing ground in competition with the railroads, that a new railroad was proposed to be built along the line of the canal, and the canal itself abandoned. Work was begun upon this scheme in 1847, under Mr. Farnam as superintendent and chief-engineer, and the road had been opened to Collinsville in 1850, when he resigned his position. Since his marriage, in 1839, his home had been in New Haven, but he was now attracted by the openings for railroad enterprise in the West, and in connection with his friend, Mr. Joseph E. Sheffield, he engaged successively in the construction of the first railroad connecting Chicago with Eastern roads, the first railroad from Chicago to the Mississippi, and the first bridge over the Mississippi. He continued to be engaged in similar undertakings, and in the management of the leading railroad system of the Northwest until 1863, his residence in these later years being in Chicago. In the summer of 1863, being nearly sixty years of age, and feeling the need of rest after so long a period of heavy responsibility, he withdrew from active business. The next five years were mainly spent in travel abroad, and on his return he took up his residence again in New Haven, where he formed the center of a circle of deeply attached relatives and friends, until his death, from paralysis, on October 4, 1883, at the age of 80.

Mr. Farnam gave \$30,000 to the College in 1863 for a dormitory ; to this gift he added subsequently as much more, and Farnam Hall, the first structure in the new quadrangle, was occupied in 1870. He was also a generous benefactor of the Divinity School, contributing \$5000 to the erection of East Divinity Hall in 1869, and a like sum for West

Divinity Hall in 1873, besides \$10,000 to the general fund and other gifts. His gifts to the College Library and to the Art School were also frequent and liberal.

A portrait (40 x 49½) of Mr. Farnam by George A. Baker, N. A., painted in 1874, hangs in Alumni Hall; and a marble bust executed by Miss Margaret Foley in 1875, was presented in that year to the Library.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER M. FISHER

Alexander Metcalf Fisher, the eldest child of Caleb and Sally (Cushing) Fisher, was born in Franklin, Mass., July 22, 1794. He was of small and very slender physique, but of such mental quickness that he was graduated from Yale College in 1813, at the age of 19, at the head of his class. After his graduation he spent a year in study under the direction of his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Nathanael Emmons, and then entered the Andover Theological Seminary, but in the course of the year returned to his father's farm on account of ill-health. He was elected in 1815 a tutor in the College, and notwithstanding the fears of his friends entered upon his duties at once. His favorite studies appeared to invigorate his health, and in 1817 on the elevation of Professor Day to the Presidency, he was elected to an adjunct professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. In 1819 he was promoted to the full professorship. In the spring of 1822 he determined to visit Europe, mainly with the design of improving himself in his profession by observing the condition of foreign institutions. He sailed from New York for Liverpool, on April 1, in the packet Albion, and perished by shipwreck on the morning of April 22, not far from Kinsale on the south coast of Ireland, in the 28th year of his age.

Professor Fisher was a man of superior mental endowments, and of uncommon attainments in various departments of knowledge. In the mathematical and physical

sciences especially, his genius was conspicuous, and his published papers gave promise that their author would soon have reached a high rank among the philosophers of his time. His early death caused a profound and widespread sorrow.

He was engaged to be married to Miss Catherine E. Beecher, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher.

The portrait (34 x 44) belonging to the College was painted immediately after his death by Samuel F. B. Morse, the face being taken from an original painting by Lucius Munson with variations; it was presented by Professor Fisher's colleagues in office. This has been repeatedly engraved; as for instance by S. S. Jocelyn in the *American Journal of Science* for 1822.

In the Library is a bust which was executed by Hezekiah Augur, of New Haven, in 1827, and was presented by members of the Class of 1813.

REV. PROFESSOR E. T. FITCH

Eleazar Thompson Fitch, a descendant of the Rev. James Fitch, first minister of Norwich, Connecticut, and the youngest child of Captain Nathaniel and Mary (Thompson) Fitch, of New Haven, was born here, January 1, 1791.

He evinced very early a decided taste for learning, and won distinction for scholarship in the College, where he was graduated in 1810. After teaching school for two years he entered the Andover Theological Seminary, where he remained until 1817, when he was elected to the Professorship of Divinity, vacated by the death of President Dwight. One branch of his work in this office was the instruction of graduate students in theology; and out of this grew the founding of the Divinity School, which was organized in 1822. In this Department he filled the chair of Homiletics, while in College he was both preacher and instructor in

Natural Theology and the Evidences of Christianity. In 1852 his growing infirmities induced him to resign his professorship; but he retained a connection with the Divinity School as lecturer until 1861. He died in New Haven, January 31, 1871, in his 81st year.

The portrait ($28\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$) owned by the Divinity School was presented a few months after Dr. Fitch's death by his widow, and is a copy made in 1871 by Montague Flagg from one painted by Wm. O. Stone in 1855.

A window in the Battell Chapel also commemorates Dr. Fitch's services to the College.

WILLIAM TEMPLE FRANKLIN

William Temple Franklin was the only son of William Franklin, the last royal Governor of the Province of New Jersey (1762-76), who was the only son of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Governor Franklin accompanied his father to Europe in 1757, and this son was born in England of an unknown mother in 1760 or 1761.

He was educated from his infancy by Dr. Franklin, who took him to France in 1776, and finding his services as private secretary almost indispensable, detained him in Paris in that capacity until August, 1784.

He returned to America with his grandfather in 1785, and remained with him until his death in 1790. By Dr. Franklin's will his books and manuscripts were given to his grandson, who immediately rejoined his father in England. He announced his intention of preparing at once a complete edition of his grandfather's writings; but the fulfilment of this promise was so long delayed as to cause the suspicion that the pension from the British Government which Governor Franklin enjoyed as a loyalist, restricted his son's freedom in dealing with the papers of so noted a rebel against the mother country.

Temple Franklin's life was mainly spent in London and in Paris. He married a French lady, and died in Paris, May 25, 1823.

This miniature was painted by Trumbull in Philadelphia, and though dated in 1791 by the artist must have been done from a sketch made in 1790, as the subject left these shores before the close of the last-named year.

GEORGE I., KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

George I. was born in Hanover, March 28, 1660, the eldest child of Ernest Augustus, subsequently Elector of Hanover, and of Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, and granddaughter of James I. of England. He succeeded his father as Elector in 1698, and on his mother's death (June 8, 1714) became heir-presumptive to the British throne. He succeeded Queen Anne (his second cousin) on August 1 following, and reigned until his sudden death, while on a visit to Hanover, June 12, 1727, in his 68th year.

This portrait ($39\frac{1}{2} \times 49$) was painted soon after his accession to the throne by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and was sent from London to the College by Governor Yale, with an escutcheon representing the royal arms, and a large box of books, in June, 1718; they were received in New Haven at the end of October. Some over-zealous patriot destroyed the king's arms, during the Revolutionary war.

COLONEL GEORGE GIBBS

George Gibbs, the eldest son of George and Mary (Channing) Gibbs, of Newport, was born in Portsmouth, on the island of Rhode Island, January 7, 1776.

Being interested in the study of mineralogy he purchased during his travels in Europe a rich and extensive cabinet

of minerals. This collection he brought to Newport in 1805, and there Professor Silliman visited it in 1806 and 1807. In the winter of 1809-10 Colonel Gibbs (his title being an honorary one, derived from his rank as a member of the staff of the Governor of the State) offered to place the collection, which had not yet been fully unpacked, on exhibition at Yale College, if suitable accommodations were provided for it. The two suites of rooms at the north end of the second floor of South Middle College were thrown into one, and there the cabinet was opened to the public in the summer of 1812. The collection of over 12000 specimens remained on exhibition, without charge, until 1825 (being removed to the upper story of the new Commons Building in 1820), and was instrumental in creating and fostering in this country a love of the science of mineralogy. In May, 1825, the owner announced his intention of selling his cabinet, and offered the College the first chance to purchase; it was accordingly purchased for the sum of \$20000, of which sum half was contributed by citizens of New Haven (including \$1500 given by the permanent officers of the College), about \$3000 was pledged in New York, \$700 in South Carolina, \$500 each by two individuals in Connecticut, and a few hundreds more in other places.

Colonel Gibbs was a man of extensive and varied knowledge. He was the author of several papers on scientific subjects, published in the *American Mineralogical Journal* and the *American Journal of Science*. In 1822 he was elected vice-president of the New York Lyceum of Natural History.

He married in December, 1810, Laura, elder daughter of the Hon. Oliver Wolcott (Yale Coll. 1778), of Litchfield, Secretary of the Treasury under Washington and Adams, and Governor of Connecticut. Their country home, the seat of widely famed and elegant hospitality, was at Suns-

wick, near Astoria, Long Island, where Colonel Gibbs died on August 6, 1833, in his 58th year.

The portrait (24 x 30) of Colonel Gibbs which hangs in Alumni Hall is a copy of one painted by Stuart about 1825-30, which belongs to his son, Professor Wolcott Gibbs, of Cambridge, Mass.

PROFESSOR JOSIAH W. GIBBS

Josiah Willard Gibbs, the third son of Henry Gibbs (Harvard College 1766), a merchant of Salem, Mass., was born in Salem, April 30, 1790, and was graduated at Yale College in 1809. While a tutor here (1811-15) he pursued theological studies, and was licensed to preach, though he seldom entered the pulpit and soon ceased preaching altogether. On leaving the tutorship he went to Andover, where he devoted himself mainly to the study of Hebrew and the cognate languages under the guidance of Professor Stuart. As one result he prepared a translation and revision of the Hebrew Lexicon of Gesenius, which was published in 1824, and was of great service to American students.

In 1824 he returned to New Haven, and from that time to his death was connected with the Yale Divinity School, at first as Lecturer, and from 1826 as Professor of Sacred Literature; he was also Librarian of the College from 1824 to 1843. In biblical criticism and in comparative grammar he ranked as one of the most eminent American scholars of his generation. He died of old age in New Haven, March 25, 1861, in his 71st year.

The portrait (33 x 39) of Professor Gibbs, which hangs in the library of the Divinity School, was painted in 1856 by F. B. Carpenter, of New York, and was presented by a few friends, chiefly his theological pupils.

MRS. ARTHUR N. GIFFORD

Ellen Martha Gifford, widow of Arthur N. Gifford, of New York City (to whom she was married in 1858), died at her residence in New Haven on September 7, 1889. She left her portrait ($27\frac{1}{2} \times 35$) painted in Boston about 1833, by Francis Alexander, to the Yale Art School.

Mrs. Gifford was the only child of Philip Marett, Esq., of Boston and New Haven, who died in March, 1869, and who was a distinguished benefactor of Yale College and this city; and of her own fortune nearly \$800,000 was devoted in pursuance of the provisions of her will to charitable institutions, of which amount upwards of \$300,000 was given to the New Haven Hospital.

PROFESSOR CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH

Chauncey Allen Goodrich, second son of the Hon. Elizur Goodrich (Yale College 1779), of New Haven, was born in this city, October 23, 1790, and was graduated at the College in 1810.

After graduation he was Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School for two years, and was then a tutor in College for an equal period. During his tutorship he began his studies for the ministry under President Dwight. In July, 1816, he was ordained pastor of the First Church in Middletown, Conn., but withdrew from this charge after a few months, on account of the failure of his health. Meantime he was invited to the chair of Rhetoric, established in Yale College after Dr. Dwight's death, which he filled for twenty-two years. In 1839 he was transferred from the Academical Department to the new chair of the Pastoral Charge, in the Divinity School, to the founding of which professorship he had been a principal contributor; and in this office he remained until his death, on February 25, 1860, in his 70th year.

Professor Goodrich was conspicuous during his long term of residence in the College for his devotion to the religious welfare of the students. He was one of the chief promoters of the foundation of the Divinity School in 1822, and both then and subsequently one of its most liberal benefactors.

The portrait ($35\frac{1}{2} \times 44$) hanging in Alumni Hall was painted in 1830 by Nathaniel Jocelyn, of New Haven, and was presented by members of the College Class of 1827. A later portrait (oval, 23×29), in the library of the Divinity School, painted by Robert M. Pratt, in 1856 or 7, was presented by Dr. Goodrich's son, the Rev. William H. Goodrich, D.D., in 1872.

There is also a bust in the University Library, in marble, which was executed by Chauncey B. Ives, in Rome, in 1873, and was presented by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Goodrich; and a window in the Battell Chapel is dedicated to his memory with an appropriate inscription.

HON. CHRISTOPHER GORE

Christopher Gore was born on September 21, 1758, the youngest son of John Gore, a painter and merchant of Boston, who adhered to the British side in the Revolution. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1776, and soon rose to distinction in the legal profession, in Boston, his specialty being commercial law. In 1789 he was President Washington's choice as District Attorney for the State, and he held this honorable position until 1796, when he went to England on the Commission, under Jay's treaty, for the settlement of spoliation claims. He remained in London until 1804. In 1809 he was elected by the Federalists as Governor of Massachusetts, but was not re-elected, owing to a distrust of his aristocratic habits. He did not again engage in the practice of his profession, but retired to his country residence in Waltham. In 1814 he

was appointed to the United States Senate, to fill a vacancy, and continued in that body until 1817, by which date his health had become very infirm. He died in Waltham, March 1, 1827, in his 69th year. He made Harvard College his residuary legatee, and Gore Hall, now used for a part of the library, was built with a portion of the fund thus constituted.

Colonel Trumbull was one of Mr. Gore's fellow-commissioners in London, and painted his portrait at least thrice about 1800. The head in the Yale Art School (25 x 30) is very similar to that owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society, and copied in their Proceedings, volume 13.

JUDGE GEORGE GOULD

George Gould, the fifth son of Judge James Gould, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, September 2, 1807. After graduation here in 1827 he studied law in the celebrated law school conducted by his father, and in 1829 removed to Troy, N. Y., where he was admitted to the bar in 1830. He continued in the practice of his profession there, with constantly increasing success and reputation, until 1855 when he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State. He served in this position for the full term of eight years, and then resumed professional practice. After an illness of some months he died at his home in Troy, December 6, 1868, in his 62d year.

His portrait (oval, 19 x 23½) was presented to the university by his widow, Mrs. Sarah Vail Gould, in 1890, to be hung by the side of the portrait of his father.

JUDGE JAMES GOULD

James Gould was a son of Dr. William Gould, Jr., of Branford, Connecticut, where he was born on December 5,

1770. He was graduated at Yale College in 1791, and from 1793 to 1795 served as tutor. He then entered the law school established in Litchfield, Connecticut, by Judge Reeve, and after his admission to the bar became associated (in 1798) with his preceptor in the conduct of that institution. In May, 1816, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, but was displaced by the adoption of the new State Constitution in 1818. In 1819 he received the degree of LL.D. from Yale, and the next year, on the retirement of Judge Reeve, he succeeded to the superintendence of the law school, which he carried on with distinguished success until 1833. He died in Litchfield, May 11, 1838, in his 62d year. Three of his sons were graduated here—in 1816, 1824, and 1827, respectively.

His portrait ($24\frac{1}{2} \times 29\frac{1}{2}$) by Waldo, was presented to the College in 1872, by his son, Edward S. Gould, Esq., of New York City.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, NATHANAEL GREENE

Nathanael Greene, the fourth son of Nathanael Greene, a Quaker farmer of Warwick, R. I., was born June 6, 1742. Early in his teens he fell under the notice of the Rev. Ezra Stiles, of Newport, afterwards President of this College, who gave him advice about his studies. In 1770 he removed to Coventry, Rhode Island, to superintend the business of a forge owned by his family. He became an ardent patriot, and in 1774 enlisted in a military company formed in his neighborhood. On the news of the battle of Bunker Hill, the Assembly authorized the raising of a brigade of troops, and commissioned Greene as commander. In this position he soon won General Washington's confidence. His subsequent career is identified with some of the most brilliant military passages of the Revolution, cul-

minating in the remarkable series of Southern campaigns in 1780-81.

In 1785 he removed to a plantation at Mulberry Grove, a few miles from Savannah, which had been given him by the State of Georgia. His death there, on June 19, 1786, at the age of 44, was due to a sunstroke.

Colonel Trumbull, who knew him well, painted his miniature from recollection in 1792 ; it has been repeatedly engraved, *e. g.*, in volume 1, of Longacre's National Portrait Gallery (N. Y., 1834).

HON. JOHN F. GRIMKÉ

John Faucheraud Grimké, son of John Paul Grimké, was born in South Carolina, December 16, 1752. His ancestors were German on the father's side, and French Huguenot on the mother's. He was sent to England for his education, and studied law and practiced for a while in London. At the beginning of the Revolution he hastened home, raised a company of soldiers in Charleston, and fought through the war as a lieutenant-colonel of artillery. After the war he began the practice of his profession in Charleston, but in March, 1783, he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court of the State—of which court he continued a member for over thirty years, becoming the senior Associate Justice, and virtually Chief Justice, in 1799.

About 1818 his health failed, and in 1819 he went to Philadelphia to consult a physician ; he was sent to Long Branch, N. J., and died there on August 2, in his 67th year.

Colonel Trumbull painted his miniature in Charleston, in 1791.

Two of his sons, Thomas S., and Frederick, were graduated here—in 1807 and 1810, respectively.

ANDREA GRITTI AND HIS SISTERS

Andrea Gritti was born in Venice in 1454, and after an eminent military career in the wars of his native city, was elected Doge in 1523. He died in 1538.

This portrait of Gritti, and two of his sisters (No. 78 of the Jarves collection, 28 x 26), is supposed to have been painted about 1500 by the famous Giorgone, the founder of the Venetian school of painters.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

Alexander Hamilton was born a British subject, on the diminutive island of Nevis, in the West Indies, January 11, 1757, his reputed father being James Hamilton, a merchant from Scotland. His manifest precocity led to his being sent, when not yet 16, to the American continent for an education. A year later he entered Columbia (then King's) College, in New York City, but early in 1776 he took the field as captain of a company of artillery, and his bravery and competency soon led to his appointment on General Washington's staff. After the war he settled in New York as a lawyer, and had a brief experience as a member of the Congress of the Confederation. His perception of the need of a strong government led to his advocacy of a new Constitution, and his prominence in this movement gave him a national reputation. On the organization of the new government he was made Secretary of the Treasury, and in that office, for nearly six years, he practically determined the development of the financial policy of the nation for generations. On resigning from the Cabinet he resumed the practice of law, and was soon recognized as the head of the New York bar. He was also the leader of the Federalist party in politics, and in this relation incurred the enmity of Vice-President Burr, who challenged him to fight a duel, in which Hamilton was killed, on July 11, 1804, in his 47th year.

Colonel Trumbull, who had known him intimately, painted several portraits of him in Philadelphia, in 1792—one for the merchants of New York City, preserved in the Chamber of Commerce; and two others for personal friends, George Cabot and Oliver Wolcott. The last named portrait was copied by the artist in 1832, and this copy (24 x 30) now hangs in the Trumbull collection in the Art School.

HON. GEORGE HAMMOND

George Hammond, the younger son of William Hammond, of Kirk Ella, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, was born in 1763, and was matriculated at Merton College, Oxford, in 1780. In 1783 he went to Paris as secretary to David Hartley, one of the commissioners for the negotiation of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States. He returned to Oxford to take his B. A. degree in 1784, and was elected fellow of his college in 1787. After serving as chargé d'affaires at Vienna, Copenhagen, and Madrid, he was sent to Philadelphia by Lord Grenville in the autumn of 1791 as Minister Plenipotentiary, being the first British envoy to this government since the peace. After nearly four years' service, he was recalled in 1795. He then became under-secretary at the foreign office in London, remaining in office until February, 1806, and serving again in the Duke of Portland's administration from March, 1807, to October, 1809. He died in London on April 23, 1853, aged 90.

His miniature was painted by Trumbull in Philadelphia in 1792.

MAJOR JONATHAN HASKELL

Jonathan Haskell was born in Rochester, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, March 19, 1755, and was occupied

upon a farm at the outbreak of the Revolution. In January, 1777, he received a commission as ensign in the regiment commanded by Colonel Gamaliel Bradford of Duxbury, and two years later was appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General John Paterson (Yale College 1762), with the rank of Lieutenant.

He emigrated to Ohio in the autumn of 1788, and was one of the pioneer settlers in the town of Belpré, Washington county. On the breaking out of the Indian war in 1791 he received the appointment of captain in the 2d regiment of United States Infantry, and recruited a company in his native town. He was stationed at Marietta and at Fort St. Clair, and in 1794 received a commission as major. After the close of General Wayne's successful campaign in that year against the Miami Indians, he returned to his farm in Belpré, where he died in December, 1814, in his 60th year.

The miniature by Trumbull was painted in Philadelphia in 1791.

EDWARD C. HERRICK

Edward Claudius Herrick was born on the site now occupied by the Battell Chapel, on February 24, 1811, the youngest child of the Rev. Claudius Herrick (Yale College 1798), a much respected teacher of New Haven. His two older brothers were graduated here (in 1822 and 1824), but a chronic inflammation of the eyelids and other circumstances combined to prevent his following their example, although he had already shown abundant intellectual promise. From 1827 to 1835 he was employed as a clerk in the bookstore of General Hezekiah Howe of New Haven. He then succeeded to the business, with Mr. Benjamin Noyes as partner, under the style of Herrick & Noyes, but the partnership was dissolved in 1838. After a few years of miscellaneous employment he was appointed

Librarian of the College in 1843, at the time when the Library building was about to be first occupied. He proved his efficiency here by fifteen years of valuable service. Meantime, having been led by the feeble health of the Treasurer to render some assistance in that office, he was appointed Treasurer of the College in 1852, and held that place until his sudden death, on June 11, 1862, in his 52d year.

His enthusiastic devotion to the College, his knowledge of its history, and his varied services in its behalf, no less than his attainments in science and literature, and his rarely beautiful character, led a few friends to perpetuate his memory by placing in the Library a bas-relief of his head, executed soon after his death by E. D. Palmer, of Albany.

Mr. Herrick is also remembered by the oak tree which he planted on the spot where he was born, and which was transplanted in 1877 to the space between North College and Durfee Hall; and one of the windows in the Chapel contains an inscription in his memory.

HON. JAMES HILLHOUSE

James Hillhouse was born in Montville, Conn., October 21, 1754, the son of the Hon. William Hillhouse, and grandson of the first minister of the parish. He was adopted early by his childless uncle, James Abraham Hillhouse (Yale College 1749), of New Haven, and was graduated here in 1773. His uncle's death, in 1775, hastened his entrance on his chosen profession of the law in New Haven. When the town was invaded by a British force, in July, 1779, Mr. Hillhouse commanded the local company of Governor's Foot-Guards; and it was owing in no small degree to his sagacity and intrepidity that the enemy were able to do so little injury. As early as 1780 he represented the town in the State legislature, and in 1790 he was elected as a representative of Connecticut in the Congress of the

United States. In 1796 he was transferred to the Senate, and he continued an active and influential member of that body until 1810, when he resigned his seat to accept the office just created in Connecticut of Commissioner of the School Fund. The duties of this office he discharged for fifteen years with very great ability, fidelity, and success. About the time of his retirement he was induced to engage in the enterprise of constructing a canal from New Haven to Northampton, Mass.; in the superintendence of this work his perseverance and industry were unexampled. He resigned this charge a few months only before his death, which took place in New Haven, December 29, 1832, in the 79th year of his age.

Mr. Hillhouse was the Treasurer of the College from 1782 until his death; and he spared no labor to promote the interests of the institution. It was owing chiefly to his efforts that a grant was made to the College by the State Legislature in 1792, which ensured its subsequent prosperity. He was likewise a generous contributor to the College funds from his private resources.

The College owns a copy (21½ x 25) by Nathaniel Jocelyn of his portrait by John Vanderlyn; also a second copy (22 x 25½) of the same, painted in 1867 by Miss Rebecca T. Porter.

JUDGE SAMUEL J. HITCHCOCK

Samuel Johnson Hitchcock was born in Bethlehem (then part of Woodbury), Connecticut, February 4, 1786, and was graduated at Yale College in 1809 with the highest honors. Two years later he was chosen a tutor in the College, and he remained in this employment for four years. During this period he had fitted himself for the legal profession, and on leaving the tutorship in 1815 he was admitted to the bar and entered on practice in New Haven. He soon reached a high position in his profession, and always

maintained it. About 1822 he became associated with Seth P. Staples, Esq., as a teacher in the private Law School which in 1824 was first recognized as a part of the College. To this school for the rest of his life he devoted much of his time and energy, with great success.

Although he preferred to avoid public office, he served as Judge of the New Haven County Court from 1838 to 1842, as Mayor of the city from 1839 to 1842, and as Chief Judge of the City Court from 1842 to 1844. He died in New Haven, August 31, 1845, in his 60th year.

The portrait ($29\frac{1}{2} \times 35$) belonging to the University, now deposited in the rooms of the Law School, was one of the earliest paintings of Jared B. Flagg, in 1839 or 1840.

DR. CHARLES HOOKER

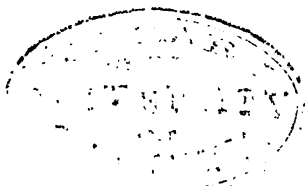
Charles Hooker, son of William Hooker, was born in Kensington Society, Berlin, Connecticut, on March 22, 1799, and died in New Haven, on March 19, 1863, aged 64 years.

He was graduated as B.A. at Yale College in 1820, and as M.D. at the Yale Medical Institution in 1823. He began immediately the practice of his profession in New Haven, and pursued it with constancy and success during a period of forty years. In 1838 he was appointed a Professor in the Medical School, and was assigned to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology which he filled until his death, acting also as Dean of the Faculty.

His portrait ($30 \times 38\frac{1}{2}$), painted by U. D. Tenney, of New Haven, in 1873, was presented to the Medical School at that date by his daughter, Mrs. A. Baldwin, of Newark, N. J.

DR. WORTHINGTON HOOKER

Worthington Hooker was the son of Judge John Hooker (Yale Coll. 1782), and was born in Springfield, Mass., on



March 3, 1806 ; his father's mother was by birth a Worthington, and sister of Col. John Worthington (Y. C. 1740). He was graduated at Yale College in 1825, and then pursued medical studies in Philadelphia and in Boston, receiving the degree of M.D. from Harvard College in 1829. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in Norwich, Connecticut, until 1852, when he was chosen to a professorship in the Medical Department of Yale College. In addition to the duties of the chair of Theory and Practice, which he held until his death, and his professional practice, Dr. Hooker performed a large amount of literary labor, his publications numbering about a dozen volumes. He died in New Haven on November 6, 1867, in his 62d year.

His widow presented to the Medical School a copy of a medallion of Dr. Hooker, in plaster, executed some years before his death by Mr. Louis Bail, of New Haven.

DR. LEMUEL HOPKINS

Lemuel Hopkins, son of Stephen Hopkins, a farmer in that part of Waterbury, Conn., which is now Naugatuck, was born June 19, 1750 ; his father was a first cousin of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hopkins, the theologian.

He studied medicine with Dr. Jared Potter, of Wallingford, and with Dr. Seth Bird, of Litchfield, Conn.; and about 1776 began practice in Litchfield, but about 1784 removed to Hartford, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was one of the most distinguished physicians of the State, and especially acute in diagnosis. He was also well known as one of the coterie of "Hartford Wits," with some of whom he was associated in the preparation of *The Anarchiad* and other satirical poems ; after the poet Trumbull, he was the most eminent satirist of his day. He died April 14, 1801, in his 51st year.

His miniature was painted by Trumbull at Hartford, in 1793.

COMMODORE ISAAC HULL

Isaac Hull, eldest son of Joseph Hull, a sea-captain of Derby, in New Haven County, Connecticut, was born on March 9, 1773. His uncle, General William Hull, wished him to graduate at Yale; but at the age of fourteen he chose a sea-faring life, and by rapid promotion became master of a ship before he was 21. At the age of 25 he received the appointment of a Lieutenant in the United States Navy. In the Tripolitan war he was promoted to the rank of Master-Commandant, and in 1806 was made a Captain. During the war with England, while he commanded the frigate *Constitution*, his skill and heroism gained him high renown. In later years, with the rank of Commodore, he was at the head of the Boston and Washington navy-yards, and commanded the Pacific and Mediterranean squadrons. He died at his residence in Philadelphia, Pa., February 13, 1843, at the age of 70.

The portrait (22 x 28) in Alumni Hall was copied in 1834, by Waldo and Jewett, from an original painted by Stuart in 1807.

GENERAL WILLIAM HULL

William Hull, son of Joseph Hull, a farmer in Derby, Connecticut, was born on June 24, 1753, and was graduated at Yale College in 1772. He studied law under Judge Reeve in Litchfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1775. On the news of the battle of Lexington he was chosen Captain of a company of soldiers raised in Derby, which joined the army in Cambridge. After the battle of Trenton he was commissioned Major in the 8th Massachusetts regiment, and in 1779 he was made Lieutenant-Colonel. After the war he settled in Newton, Massachusetts. In 1805 Jefferson made him Governor of Michigan Territory, which office he still held in 1812, when he was against his own judgment put in command of the north-western army. On

August 15, 1812, he surrendered Detroit to the enemy, for which in January, 1814, he was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot on charges of cowardice and neglect of duty; the execution of this sentence was, however, remitted by the President, in consideration of his age and former services. General Hull claimed that his action at Detroit was necessary, in view of the failure of the government to furnish him with supplies, and the size of the force opposed to him. He died in Newton, on November 29, 1825, in his 73d year.

The miniature by Trumbull was painted in 1792.

MRS. JAMES HUMPHREY

Urania Battell, third daughter of Joseph Battell, Esq., of Norfolk, Connecticut, was married on October 12, 1836, to James Humphrey, a graduate of Amherst College (1831), and son of the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, who was so long the President of that Institution. Her husband was successfully engaged in the practice of law in New York City, from 1838 until his election to the United States Congress in 1858. He died in Brooklyn on June 16, 1866, and his widow died in New York City on November 19, 1887, in her 74th year.

During her lifetime Mrs. Humphrey had shown in many ways her generous interest in the University, and by her last will bequests amounting to \$26000 were received,—\$15000 for the general funds, and the rest in augmentation of special funds established by her sister, Mrs. Larned.

A portrait of Mrs. Humphrey, copied from one by George A. Baker, was presented in 1892 by her brother, the Hon. Robbins Battell.

GENERAL DAVID HUMPHREYS

David Humphreys, son of the Rev. Daniel Humphreys (Yale Coll. 1732), was born in Derby, Connecticut, July

10, 1752. In 1771 he was graduated at Yale, and he was then engaged for a time as instructor in a private family. In the summer of 1776 he joined one of the Connecticut militia regiments at New York as a volunteer, and six months later was appointed Captain in the Sixth Connecticut. In December, 1778, General Israel Putnam appointed him one of his aids; and in June, 1780, he became an aid on Washington's staff, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

In 1784 he went abroad as Secretary to the Commission for negotiating treaties of commerce with foreign powers. Returning in 1786 he was subsequently a member of Washington's family for most of the time until his appointment in 1791 as the first United States minister to Portugal. In 1797 he was transferred to the Court of Spain, but returned to his native town in 1802, and became much interested in the encouragement of domestic manufactures. He had imported from Spain the first flock of merino sheep introduced into this country, and was for some time engaged in the manufacture of woollens. In the war of 1812 he was made Brigadier General of the State Militia. He died in New Haven, February 21, 1818, in his 66th year; the monument over his grave in the Grove Street Cemetery bears a fitting inscription in Latin from the pen of Professor Kingsley.

The University owns a portrait (29 x 38½) by Stuart of General Humphreys, presented by his widow in 1830, which has been often engraved; also, a bust presented by his widow in 1820. The University also owns a fancy piece, painted in Spain, and representing his arrival at Congress Hall in Philadelphia, on November 3, 1781, with the standards taken at Yorktown.

"THE INFANT," AN INDIAN CHIEF

"The Infant," a chief of the Senecas, was one of a deputation from the Six Nations which visited Philadelphia

in March, 1792, for a conference with the officers of the United States government.

While there his miniature was painted by John Trumbull.

DR. ELI IVES

Eli Ives was a son of Dr. Levi Ives, of New Haven, and was born on February 7, 1779. He was graduated at Yale College in 1799, spent two years as Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School, at the same time studying medicine with his father and with Dr. Eneas Munson. In 1801 he began to practice his profession in New Haven, and was continuously engaged in a widely extended field during a period of over fifty years.

He was one of the originators of the Yale Medical School, and at its organization in 1813 was appointed to the chair of *Materia Medica* and Botany. In 1829 he was transferred to the Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and in 1853 he was made Professor Emeritus. He died in New Haven, October 8, 1861, in his 83d year.

His portrait (33 x 42½), painted by Nathaniel Jocelyn in 1827, was presented by the Medical Class of that year.

HON. RALPH IZARD

Ralph Izard, the son of Henry Izard, a wealthy planter, was born near Charleston, S. C., in 1742.

He was educated in England, at the University of Cambridge, and afterwards settled in London, but left the country in 1774, in consequence of the strained relations with America. In 1776 Congress appointed him minister to the Grand-Duke of Tuscany. In 1780 he returned to this country, and was most liberal in the pecuniary support of the war. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress

in 1782-3, and a member of the United States Senate from 1789 to 1795. He died near Charleston, May 30, 1804, in his 62d year.

Trumbull painted his miniature in Charleston in 1791.

HON. JOHN JAY

John Jay was born in New York City, the son of Peter Jay, of Huguenot descent, on December 12, 1745, and was graduated at King's, now Columbia, College in 1766. He settled in New York in the practice of the law, and was engaged in the earliest movements of resistance to Great Britain. He was a member of the First and Second Continental Congresses, and drafted the constitution for the State of New York. On the organization of the State government he was appointed Chief Justice, but was again sent, in 1778, as a delegate to Congress, of which he was at once elected President. In 1779 he was appointed minister to Spain, and in 1781 Congress added him to the commission for the negotiation of peace, in which capacity he rendered indispensable service. He returned to New York in 1784, and until the establishment of the Federal Government in 1789 served as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. On the organization of the new government he was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and he retained this post until 1795, serving during 1794-5 as special envoy to Great Britain for the negotiation of a commercial treaty. Before his return he was elected Governor of the State of New York, and having resigned his judicial office he served as Governor until 1801. He spent the rest of his life in retirement at his country-seat in Westchester County, N. Y., where he died on May 17, 1829, in his 84th year.

Trumbull, who accompanied him to Great Britain as Secretary, painted his miniature in 1793.

DR. PLINY A. JEWETT

Pliny Adams Jewett, the son of the Rev. Stephen Jewett, was born in Hampton, Washington County, New York, on October 4, 1816, and was graduated from Trinity College, at Hartford, in 1837. He received the degree of M.D. from the Yale Medical School in 1840, and after an additional year or two of study in London and Paris entered on medical and surgical practice in New Haven. He continued to be thus employed with great acceptance until the Civil War, when he relinquished other professional engagements to devote himself to the care of the soldiers at the Knight Military Hospital. He also filled from 1856 to 1863 the Professorship of Obstetrics in the Medical School. After a brief residence at the South he returned to New Haven, and was occupied as a consulting surgeon until his death, which occurred in Providence, R. I., on April 10, 1884, in his 68th year.

Dr. Jewett during his lifetime presented his portrait (oval, 10 x 14), taken at an early age, to his colleague, Dr. Lindsley, with the desire, which has been fulfilled, that it should be finally placed among the portraits of deceased professors of the School.

HON. WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON

William Samuel Johnson, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson (Yale Coll. 1714), first President of King's, now Columbia College, N. Y., was born in Stratford, Conn., October 7, 1727. He entered Yale College in September, 1740, before he was thirteen years old, and was graduated in 1744, greatly distinguished for his attainments in classical literature,—a department of knowledge which he valued highly, and continued to cultivate through life. In 1747 he entered on the study of the law, in which profession he soon achieved distinction. Having repeatedly represented his native town in the General Assembly, he was

sent in 1765 as a delegate from Connecticut to the Stamp-Act Congress in New York ; the address of the Congress to the King was principally written by him. In 1766 Dr. Johnson was elected into the Upper House or Council of Connecticut ; and the same year he was appointed a special agent at the British Court, to present the defence of the Colony in its lawsuit with the Mohegan Indians. He returned in 1771, and in 1772 was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, but retained the office for only a few months. He was nominated as a delegate to the Continental Congress of 1774, but declined to serve, on account of professional engagements. Before the Declaration of Independence he resigned his place in the Council, and being unable conscientiously to join in a war against England, he lived in retirement in Stratford until hostilities were over. From 1784 to 1787 he served as a member of Congress ; and in the latter year he was placed at the head of the Connecticut delegation to the Convention for the formation of a Federal Constitution, in which capacity he did excellent service. In the same year he resumed his place in the Upper House of the Connecticut Assembly, which he held until 1789, when he was elected as the first senator from the State in the first United States Congress under the new constitution ; this office he held until his resignation in 1791. Meantime, in 1787, he was elected President of Columbia College,—an office which he resigned in 1800 on account of ill health. The rest of his life was spent quietly in Stratford, where he died November 14, 1819, in his 93d year. Connecticut has produced no man who was his superior in talents, learning, eloquence, and integrity.

The painting (27 x 35) owned by the University is a copy by Fitch, of Lebanon, Connecticut, from an original painted by Stuart in 1792 (now owned by Professor Charles F. Johnson, of Hartford), and was presented by Samuel Wm. Johnson, Esq., of Stratford, a son of the subject.

HON. RUFUS KING

Rufus King, the son of Richard King, a merchant of Scarborough, in the District of Maine, was born in 1755, and was graduated at Harvard in 1777. Beginning the practice of law in Newburyport, Massachusetts, he soon made his mark, and was elected to the General Court in 1783. He distinguished himself in that body by his speeches on public questions, and in 1784 he was sent as a delegate to Congress, in which he served until 1787, being also a member of the Convention for forming the Constitution. He removed to New York City in 1788, and in 1789 was elected to the United States Senate, where he did eminent service until 1796, when he was appointed Minister to England. In 1803 he was relieved at his own request, and retired to a country-seat on Long Island. In 1813 he was again elected to the Senate, and served until 1825, when he went again to England as Minister. After a few months he was obliged to return by failing health, and he died in New York City on April 29, 1827, at the age of 72. His career had shown him to be a man of eminent abilities and the purest patriotism.

The Trumbull collection contains a portrait (25 x 30), painted in London in 1800; and also a miniature painted in Philadelphia in 1792.

HENRY C. KINGSLEY

Henry Coit Kingsley, the second son of Professor James L. Kingsley, was born in New Haven, December 11, 1815. After graduation at Yale College in 1834, he studied law in New Haven, and established himself in practice in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1837. In 1853 he returned to New Haven, and in July, 1862, he was elected Treasurer of Yale College, in which office he remained until his death, on December 19, 1886, at the age of 71.

Mr. Kingsley's assiduous care and good judgment in the administration of the finances were invaluable to the College, as were also his inherited devotion and loyalty.

His portrait (24 x 30) was painted in 1887 by Harry I. Thompson, of New Haven, and was presented in that year to the University by Mrs. Kingsley.

PROFESSOR JAMES L. KINGSLEY

James Luce Kingsley, son of Jonathan Kingsley, was born in Scotland, a parish of Windham, Connecticut, on August 28, 1778. He entered Williams College in 1795, but spent only the Freshman year there; and in May, 1797, he entered Yale, where he was graduated in 1799. After two years' experience in teaching he was appointed tutor in the College in 1801; and after having discharged the duties of that office with singular success, he was elected in 1805 Professor of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Languages and of Ecclesiastical History. After 1831 his title was changed to Professor of Latin, and in 1851 he was made Professor Emeritus. He died in New Haven, August 31, 1852, at the age of 74 years. Professor Kingsley excelled in Latin scholarship, and was no less distinguished for the keenness of his wit and his critical acumen, and the accuracy of his historical knowledge.

His portrait (35 x 44) was painted by Nathaniel Jocelyn in 1828, and was presented by the graduates of the class of 1829, Yale College; and one of the windows in the Battell Chapel is inscribed in his memory.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KNAPP

Charles Knapp, son of Josiah Knapp, of Boston, was born in 1785; a brother, John Knapp, was graduated at Harvard College in 1800. He was a sea-captain, but much

interested in art and a warm personal friend of Stuart and Allston. He died in Boston in October, 1859, aged 74 years.

His portrait ($21\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$), painted by Stuart about 1840, was bequeathed to the Art School in 1889 by his niece, Mrs. Ellen (Marett) Gifford, of New Haven.

DR. JONATHAN KNIGHT

Jonathan Knight, a son of Dr. Jonathan Knight, a surgeon's mate in the Revolution, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, September 4, 1789. He was graduated at Yale College in 1808, and after an interval of school teaching returned here as Tutor in 1810. Meantime he was also studying medicine, and he left the College in 1811, for further medical study at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1813 the Medical Institution of Yale College was organized, and Dr. Knight was appointed the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. Twenty-five years later he was transferred to the chair of Surgery, which he held until his resignation in May, 1864. During all these years he was engaged in extensive practice, and his skill and experience won for him a distinguished rank among American physicians of his time. He died in New Haven, August 25, 1864, at the age of 75.

His portrait ($34\frac{1}{2} \times 43\frac{1}{2}$) painted by Nathaniel Jocelyn in 1828, was presented by the graduates of the Medical School of that year. His bust in marble, executed in 1865, by Truman H. Bartlett, and presented by a few friends and pupils, is also in the Medical College; and a copy in plaster belongs to the University Library.

GOVERNOR JOHN LANGDON

John Langdon, son of John Langdon, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June 25, 1741, and settled in his

native town as a merchant. He was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775, and was Speaker of the New Hampshire Assembly in 1777. He was also an officer in the field during the Revolution. In 1788 he became Governor of the State, and in 1789 was elected to the Senate of the United States, of which he was at once chosen President. He left the Senate in 1801, and in 1805 was again elected Governor, retaining that office (with the exception of two years) until 1812, when he retired from public life on account of age and infirmity. He died in Portsmouth, on September 18, 1819, in his 79th year.

Trumbull painted his miniature in Philadelphia in 1792.

HON. JAMES LANMAN

James Lanman, son of Peter Lanman, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, on June 13, 1769, and died there on August 7, 1841, in his 73d year. He was graduated at Yale in 1788, and became a lawyer in Norwich. After membership of both houses of the State Legislature and of the Convention which revised the State Constitution, he was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in 1819. Later he was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, from 1826 until debarred by age in 1829. One of his sons was graduated here in 1814.

His portrait (24 x 29), by Chester Harding, was left to the College in 1880 by his son-in-law, Dr. Daniel T. Coit.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM A. LARNED

William Augustus Larned, the son of George Larned, of Thompson, Windham County, Connecticut, was born in that town on June 23, 1806. He was graduated at Yale in 1826, and then spent two years in teaching at the South, returning to the College as a Tutor in 1828. Before he left

the tutorship, in 1831, he had expected to become a lawyer, but a change in his religious convictions about that time led him to take a course in the Divinity School. In 1834 he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Millbury, Massachusetts, but he was forced to resign his position after about eighteen months by the state of his health. Later he was engaged for a time as instructor in a theological school which was begun in Troy, New York, but was overthrown by the financial disasters of 1837. In 1839 he was elected Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in Yale College, and for the rest of his life devoted himself to this duty with rare fidelity and conscientiousness. His useful career was suddenly terminated by a stroke of apoplexy, while he was taking his daily walk, on February 3, 1862, in his 56th year.

His portrait (28 x 36) was painted by Daniel Huntington in 1847, and presented by the graduating class of that year; and a bust in marble, by H. K. Brown, was bequeathed to the Yale Library in 1877 by his widow. He is further commemorated by a window, suitably inscribed, in the Battell Chapel.

MRS. WILLIAM A. LARNED

Irene Battell, the second daughter of Joseph Battell, Esq., of Norfolk, Connecticut, married Professor William A. Larned of Yale College, on June 1, 1843, and died on May 5, 1877, in her 66th year.

During her long residence in New Haven Mrs. Larned was deeply interested in the progress of the College, and the impulse of her cultivated taste was felt here in various directions, especially in the development of music. In 1862 she gave \$5000 as the beginning of a fund for a chair of Music, and a year earlier she contributed a smaller amount to the Library to constitute a fund for the purchase of musical books.

After her death the College received from her estate \$5000 for the Library (for books relating to the English language and literature), \$5000 for the fund for maintaining the Chapel music, \$10000 towards the endowment of a chair of American History, and \$15000 for the establishment of graduate scholarships.

In 1892 a cabinet portrait of Mrs. Larned, copied from one painted by Inman when she was about 24 years of age, was presented by her brother, the Hon. Robbins Battell.

HON. HENRY LAURENS

Henry Laurens was born in Charleston, South Carolina, of Huguenot descent, in 1724. He was trained, in Charleston and in London, as a merchant, and retired from business with an ample fortune about 1770. At the approach of the Revolution he was conspicuous in his opposition to British aggression, and was sent in 1776 to the Continental Congress, over which he presided, in succession to John Hancock, in 1777-78. In 1780 he was sent to Europe to negotiate a loan in Holland, but was captured by the British, and imprisoned in the Tower for nearly fifteen months. After his release he served on the commission for the settlement of peace with Great Britain. On account of impaired health he declined all further public office, and he died in Charleston, on December 8, 1792, in his 69th year.

His miniature was painted by Trumbull in Charleston in 1791.

ARTHUR LEE

Arthur Lee, youngest son of Governor Thomas Lee, and brother of Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, was born in Stratford, Westmoreland County, Virginia, December 20, 1740. He was educated at Eton, and then

in medicine at the University of Edinburgh. He settled in Williamsburg, Virginia, as a physician, but on the occasion of the stamp-act excitement threw up his profession, and from 1766 to 1770 studied law in the Temple, London, with the design of following a political career. He remained in England in the practice of law until 1776. He was then intrusted by Congress with several diplomatic commissions, notably as one of the negotiators of a treaty of alliance with France. In 1779 he was relieved of his duties by vote of Congress, partly in consequence of his bitter attacks on Franklin. He then returned to America, and was further employed in the public service until the expiration of the Congress of the Confederation. He was opposed to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and lived in retirement on his estate in Urbana, Middlesex County, Virginia, from 1789 until his death there on December 12, 1792, at the age of 52. His miniature was painted by Trumbull in 1790.

WILLIAM LEFFINGWELL

William Leffingwell, the eldest son of Colonel Christopher Leffingwell, a distinguished citizen of Norwich, Connecticut, was born in that town on September 28, 1765, and was graduated at Yale in 1786. For some years after graduation he remained in Norwich, in partnership with his father in business, but about 1793 he removed to New York City, where he continued in mercantile business until 1809, when he retired with an ample fortune. The rest of his life was spent in New Haven, where he occupied a stately mansion on the southwest corner of Chapel and Temple streets, which was built by Jared Ingersoll, and was afterwards the residence of Mr. Leffingwell's son-in-law, Augustus R. Street, and of Mr. Street's son-in-law, Admiral Foote. He took a deep interest in the prosperity of the College, and contributed several thousand dollars at various

times for its aid. He died in New Haven on October 23, 1834, in his 70th year.

His portrait (22 x 26), painted by John W. Jarvis in 1807, was presented to the Art School by his son, Lucius W. Leffingwell (Y. C. 1814), in 1874. Another portrait (28 x 30), by Nathaniel Jocelyn, painted about 1825, and presented by Mr. Leffingwell himself, hangs in Alumni Hall.

MRS. WILLIAM LEFFINGWELL

Sally Beers was the daughter of Isaac Beers, a well-known bookseller of New Haven, and was married on the evening before Commencement, 1786, to William Leffingwell of the graduating class.

Her daughter, Caroline Mary Street, was one of the munificent founders of the Yale School of the Fine Arts.

Mrs. Leffingwell's portrait (22 x 26), was painted by Jarvis at the same time with her husband's, and was presented by the same donor in 1874. She died in New Haven on August 25, 1830, in her 65th year.

MRS. LAWRENCE LEWIS

Eleanor Parke Custis was born in Abingdon, Fairfax County, Va., in March, 1779. Her father, Colonel John Parke Curtis, the last surviving child of the wife of Washington by her previous marriage, died in November, 1781, and she was at once adopted by General Washington, and remained ever after a member of his family. She married in February, 1799, Major Lawrence Lewis, the son of Washington's sister, and died in Audley, Clarke County, Va., July 15, 1852.

The miniature in the Trumbull collection was painted by Colonel Trumbull in Philadelphia in 1792, when the subject was only thirteen years of age.

PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809, and died in Washington, April 15, 1865.

A statuette of Lincoln, as the Emancipator, was presented by the artist, Edward J. Kuntze, of New York City, in 1868. There is also a plaster bust of Lincoln in the Library.

DR. JARED LINSLEY

Jared Linsly, the youngest child of Josiah J. Linsly, was born in Northford, a parish of North Branford, Connecticut, on October 30, 1803, and was graduated at Yale College in 1826. He then went to New York City, and was graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1829. The next year he formed a partnership with Dr. William Baldwin, whose daughter he married in 1834.

- Later he succeeded to Dr. Baldwin's entire business, and continued in a constantly growing practice until about 1882. His professional skill, his high character, and genial nature made him widely beloved and trusted. He was deeply and actively interested in the prosperity of Yale College throughout his life; and he took special pleasure in adding five thousand dollars to a bequest of three thousand dollars, made by his uncle, Noah Linsly, of the class of 1791, to the Library funds, and thus constituting the Linsly Fund, the income of which is devoted to the purchase of books in modern European languages. He also gave to the Library a special collection of rare books and pamphlets relating to American political history.

He made his summer home in his native parish, and died there on July 12, 1887, in his 84th year.

His son (of the class of 1866 in the Sheffield Scientific School) presented in 1891 a portrait ($24\frac{1}{2} \times 29\frac{1}{2}$) executed in this year by Bayard H. Tyler, of New York, from a photograph taken at the age of 75.

HON. SAMUEL LIVERMORE

Samuel Livermore, son of Samuel Livermore, was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, on May 14, 1732. He was graduated at Princeton in 1752, and settled as a lawyer, at first in Portsmouth, and later in Holderness, New Hampshire. He was repeatedly a delegate to the Continental Congress, and was chief justice of the State from 1782 to 1789. Under the new constitution he was elected a representative in Congress, and served until promoted to the Senate in 1793. He resigned in 1801 on account of failing health, and died in Holderness on May 18, 1803, at the age of 71.

Trumbull painted his miniature in Philadelphia in 1791.

PROFESSOR ELIAS LOOMIS

Elias Loomis, the eldest son of the Rev. Hubbel Loomis, was born in Willington, Tolland County, Connecticut, on August 7, 1811, and was graduated at Yale in 1830. He began the study of theology, but from May, 1833, when he entered on a tutorship here, he devoted himself to teaching. From 1836 to 1844 he held the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Western Reserve College, and then accepted a corresponding chair in the University of the City of New York. In 1860 he succeeded Professor Olmsted in the Professorship of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College, and this position he retained until his death, in New Haven, on August 15, 1889, at the age of 78.

Professor Loomis was deeply interested in the progress of the Astronomical Observatory of the University, and provided by his last will that the income of over \$300,000 of his estate should be eventually devoted to the making, reducing and publishing of observations in this Observatory.

He also bequeathed to the Observatory a portrait (35 x 44½) of himself, which was painted in 1882 by Mrs. Henry A. Loop, of New York City.

REV. ABEL McEWEN, D.D.

Abel McEwen was the son of Robert EcEwen, and was born in Winchester, Connecticut, February 13, 1780. He was graduated here in 1804, and in 1806 was settled as pastor of the First Congregational Church in New London, Connecticut, where he remained through his life. He died in New London on September 7, 1860, in his 81st year. For thirty-four years before his death he was a member of the College Corporation, and he was known throughout the State as an able and faithful pastor and wise counsellor.

His portrait (24 x 29) was given through his son, the Rev. Dr. Robert McEwen (Yale Coll. 1827), to the Divinity School; it was painted by Mrs. Mary S. (Isham) Dickinson, of New London, wife of John Dickinson (Y. C. 1827).

CAPTAIN MANNING

Captain Manning, supposed to be a native of Ireland, was distinguished for his intrepidity as an officer in command of the infantry of Lee's Legion at the battle of Eutaw, and elsewhere in the southern campaigns of the Revolution.

After the war he settled in South Carolina, and held the position of Adjutant General of the State Militia.

The miniature by Trumbull was painted in 1791.

COLONEL JARED MANSFIELD

Jared Mansfield, son of Captain Stephen Mansfield, was born in New Haven on May 23, 1759, and was educated at Yale in the class of 1777. He taught for several years in

New Haven and Philadelphia, and was early distinguished for his attainments in mathematics and the allied sciences; his "Essays, Mathematical and Physical," published at New Haven in 1802, was the first volume of original mathematical research issued in this country. He accepted an appointment in the regular army as Captain of engineers in 1802, with the expectation of being employed solely in teaching science at West Point, but in 1803 he was induced to accept another appointment as Surveyor General of the United States for Ohio and the North-west Territory. He held this office until 1812, having meantime attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. From 1812 until his resignation in 1828 he was Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the United States Military Academy at West Point. He then removed to Cincinnati, but died while on a visit in New Haven, on February 3, 1830, in his 71st year.

His portrait (24 x 29), copied by Robert W. Weir from an original at West Point, was given to the College in 1840 by his son-in-law, Professor Charles Davies.

FREDERICK AND HETTY MARQUAND

Frederick Marquand, son of Isaac and Mabel (Perry) Marquand, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, on April 6, 1799, and was married in the Fairfield Congregational Church, on September 3, 1822, by the Rev. Nathaniel Hewit, D.D., to Hetty, daughter of Uriah Perry, who was born in Southport, a parish of Fairfield, on May 12, 1800, and died in New York City on December 12, 1859. Mr. Marquand died in Southport on July 14, 1882, in his 84th year.

Henry Marquand, the father of Isaac Marquand, came from the Island of Guernsey to Fairfield in the year 1761, and died there on July 12, 1772, at the age of 35. The family were Huguenots, who took refuge in Guernsey when so many fled from the persecutions in France.

Frederick Marquand began his business career at the age of fifteen, and in the following year was taken by an uncle, Josiah Penfield, to Savannah, Georgia, and in a short time was admitted to partnership. In the midst of his prosperity his father, who was engaged in business in New York, made such a strong appeal to him to come to his assistance that with his affectionate disposition and sense of duty he gave up his prospects in Savannah and returned to New York. His untiring energy and good judgment gave similar results there after a little time, and he became the head of the house of Marquand & Co.

About 1835 he retired and devoted himself to the care of his accumulated property, to travel, and to doing good as he had opportunity. He had no children, but the same disposition which made him give up bright prospects to go to his father's aid, led him to unceasing care of a large circle of relatives, and especially to charging himself with providing a liberal education for a long list of nephews and nieces. A retiring disposition made him unwilling to accept any public positions in civil or business life. He was especially reticent in reference to his helpful deeds and generous gifts, though it was seldom, when appealed to for a worthy person or cause, that he did not cheerfully respond.

In 1871 he erected for the Yale Divinity School, in memory of his wife, the Chapel afterwards called the Marquand Chapel, at an expense of upwards of \$27,000. Two years later he contributed \$80,000, one-half the expense of West Divinity Hall. In 1879 he gave \$5,000 towards an endowment for instruction in Elocution in the Divinity School, and in 1881 he built the Reference Library for the same Department,—the amount of all these benefactions being \$122,734.

Marble busts of Mr. and Mrs. Marquand, which were executed by Edward S. Bartholomew in Rome in 1856, were given to the Divinity School in 1883 by Mr. Marquand's brother, Henry G. Marquand.

A portrait of Mr. Marquand ($25\frac{1}{2} \times 32$), painted in Edinburgh by Horsburgh, in 1884, was presented to the Divinity School by Mr. Elbert B. Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe also erected in 1885-86 on the College grounds, in memory of their uncle, the building called Dwight Hall,—the name being given in token of his known reverence and regard for the elder President Dwight.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL

John Marshall, eldest son of Thomas Marshall, was born in Germantown, Fauquier County, Va., on September 24, 1755. He was educated privately, and from 1775 to 1781 served in the Revolutionary army. Devoting himself afterwards to the law, he soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice in his native State, and was the recognized head of the Virginia bar when he was sent to France in 1797 as one of the special envoys of the U. S. Government. While a member of Congress, in 1799, he was made Secretary of State, and while filling this office was appointed in November, 1800, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a position which he adorned until his death, in Philadelphia, whither he had gone for medical advice, on July 6, 1835, in his 80th year.

A fine copy of his bust in plaster, executed in 1834 by John Frazee of New York City, is deposited in the Law School.

COSMO DE' MEDICI, THE GREAT

Cosmo de' Medici, son of the Italian general, Giovanni de' Medici, was born in 1519, and on the death of his distant kinsman, Alessandro de' Medici, in 1537, was proclaimed his successor as Duke of the republic of Florence.

In 1569 he was declared Grand Duke of Tuscany, and died in 1574.

In the Jarves Collection (No. 100) is his portrait (18 x 24), ascribed to Jacopo da Pontormo, who died in 1558.

MAJOR GENERAL, MIFFLIN

Thomas Mifflin was born in Philadelphia in 1744, and was graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1760. He became a merchant in his native city, and was one of the delegates to the Continental Congress of 1774. In 1775 Washington made him his aide-de-camp at Cambridge, with the rank of Colonel. He was soon made quartermaster-general of the army, and rose to the rank of Major-General. After the war was over he was again in Congress, was one of the framers of the Federal Constitution, and Governor of Pennsylvania for nine years. He died in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on January 20, 1800.

His miniature is among those painted by Trumbull.

DR. THOMAS MINER

Thomas Miner was born on October 15, 1777, in Westfield, a parish in Middletown, Connecticut, where his father, the Rev. Thomas Miner (Yale, 1769), was the Congregational minister. He was graduated at Yale College in 1796, and was mainly occupied in teaching for about seven years. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. John Osborne, Jr., of Middletown, and settled in 1808 in Lyme, Connecticut. Two years later he returned to Middletown, where the rest of his life was spent. In 1819 his health, never robust, gave way, and from that date he was a confirmed valetudinarian. In the same year he received the honorary degree of M.D. from Yale College. In 1823, in connection with Dr. William Tully, he published a valu-

able work on fevers, and by this and his other writings, he became known as one of the most learned physicians in New England.

While on a visit in Worcester, Mass., he died on April 23, 1841, in his 64th year.

His portrait ($24\frac{1}{2} \times 29\frac{1}{2}$), painted about 1835, was presented in 1867 by Mrs. Edward R. Tyler, of New Haven, in whose mother's family Dr. Miner spent all the later portion of his life.

GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN

Daniel Morgan was born in New Jersey, of Welsh extraction, about 1736. Early in 1754 he removed to Virginia, and began his military career next year as a teamster in Braddock's army, forming by this means the acquaintance of Washington. He also served as a lieutenant in Pontiac's war. In 1775 he joined the Continental army as captain of a Virginia company. In 1776 Congress gave him a colonel's commission, and his subsequent career evinced marked military genius. His promotion to the rank of brigadier-general was in October, 1780.

After the close of the war he lived mostly in retirement on his farm in the Shenandoah Valley, near Winchester, Va., where he died on July 6, 1802, at the age of 66.

His miniature was painted by Trumbull in 1792.

MRS. WASHINGTON MORTON

Cornelia Schuyler, daughter of General Philip Schuyler, of Albany, was born on December 22, 1776, and married Washington Morton, Esq., of New York City. She died in Philadelphia, after a lingering illness, on June 5, 1808, in her 32d year, leaving a name as "one of the worthiest of women."

Her miniature was painted by Colonel Trumbull in 1792.

GENERAL WILLIAM MOULTRIE

William Moultrie was born in England in 1731, the son of Dr. John Moultrie, who emigrated to Charleston, S. C., in 1733. At the beginning of the Revolution he espoused the American cause, and was appointed to the command of a regiment. In June, 1776, he defended against a British squadron with conspicuous valor an unfinished fortress (afterwards called Fort Moultrie), at the mouth of Charleston harbor. He was soon afterwards commissioned brigadier-general in the Continental army. In the siege of Charleston in May, 1780, he was taken prisoner, and was not released until 1781. He was twice elected Governor of South Carolina, in 1785 and 1794, and died in Charleston on September 27, 1805, at the age of 74.

His miniature, painted by Trumbull, in Charleston, in 1791, is a masterpiece in modeling, color, and expression.

REV. ELISHA MULFORD, LL.D.

Elisha Mulford was born in Montrose, Pa., on Nov. 19, 1833, and was graduated at Yale in 1855.

After extended studies in theology and literature he was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1861, but withdrew in 1864 from further service as a parish minister, mainly on account of extreme deafness. The next fifteen years were spent in a retired country home near his birthplace, where he wrote and published a treatise on *The Nation*. In 1880 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he published his second great work, *The Republic of God*, and there died on Dec. 9, 1885, at the age of 52.

His full-length portrait (29½ x 44), painted by J. Harvey Young, of Boston, from a photograph, was presented by a few of his classmates in June, 1890.

ISRAEL MUNSON

Israel Munson, son of Israel Munson, was born in New Haven on February 3, 1767, and was graduated at Yale in 1787. He entered the medical profession, and was for a short time a practicing physician in Branford, Conn. Soon, however, he left the profession, and subsequently established himself in mercantile business in Boston, Mass., where he resided for the remainder of his life. Few men have passed through so long a period of active business with so unblemished a reputation. He was a distinguished benefactor of humane and literary institutions; and his gifts to Yale College in his lifetime and at his death exceeded in amount those of any other individual up to that date.

In 1833 he contributed \$5,000 towards the fund of \$100,000 raised about that time, and by his last will he bequeathed to the College \$20,000, of which the sum of \$5,000 was by him specially appropriated for the benefit of the Medical School. Besides these donations he contributed at other times smaller sums in aid of different undertakings in this institution. In commemoration of his benefactions his name was attached to one of the College Professorships.

He died in Boston on February 3, 1844, his 67th birthday.

His portrait (29 x 36) was presented by Charles Barnard, Esq., of Boston, his former partner in business and the executor of his estate.

JUDGE THOMAS J. OAKLEY

Thomas Jackson Oakley was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., on November 10, 1783, and was graduated at Yale in 1801.

He became a practicing lawyer in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and served one term in Congress in 1813-15. In 1819 he

was appointed Attorney-General of the State of New York, and was re-elected to Congress, as a Clinton Democrat, in 1827. He resigned his seat, however, in 1828, when upon the organization of the Superior Court of New York City he was appointed one of the judges. On the re-organization of that Court, in 1846, he was elected Chief Justice, and filled that office until his death, in New York City, on May 11, 1857, aged 73½ years.

His miniature was painted by Trumbull in 1827.

DAVID B. OGDEN, ESQ.

David B. Ogden was a son of Colonel Samuel Ogden, of Pennsylvania, and a grandson of the Hon. David Ogden (Yale Coll. 1728), of New Jersey. His mother was a sister of Gouverneur Morris.

After having become well established as a lawyer in New Jersey, he removed to New York City in 1802, and rose to the very first rank among the lawyers of his generation. He died at his country residence on Staten Island, July 15, 1849, aged 80 years.

Colonel Trumbull painted his miniature in 1827.

PROFESSOR DENISON OLMSTED

Denison Olmsted, the son of Nathaniel Olmsted, a farmer of East Hartford, Conn., was born in that town on the 18th of June, 1791, and was graduated here in 1813. He taught school in New London, Conn., until recalled to Yale as a Tutor in 1815; and was preparing himself for the ministry, when in 1817 a call to the chair of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology in the University of North Carolina, determined his life work. He remained in that University until 1825, when he succeeded to the Professorship of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at

Yale. In 1836 Mathematics was transferred to a separate chair, but the other departments he retained until his death, in New Haven, on May 13, 1859, at the age of 68.

His portrait (28 x 36), painted by Nathaniel Jocelyn in 1833, was presented by the graduating class of that year; and a window is erected in the Battell chapel to his memory.

CHARLES J. OSBORN

Charles James Osborn was born on Long Island on January 18, 1840, and died in New York City on November 11, 1885.

In May, 1869, he was admitted to the New York Stock Exchange, and was subsequently one of the most prominent and successful brokers in that city until his retirement from active business nearly two years before his death.

In 1864 he married Miss Miriam Adaline Trowbridge, eldest daughter of Nelson C. Trowbridge, of Georgia, who survived him, and who erected in his memory on the College Square a capacious recitation-hall, in 1888-9, at an expense of nearly \$200,000. In the entrance-porch is a bronze memorial tablet with a suitable inscription, surmounted by a medallion of Mr. Osborn which was modeled by Philip Martiny of New York City. The tablet and medallion were cast in one piece by John Williams of New York in 1890.

Mrs. Osborn died on March 14, 1891, in her 51st year, and bequeathed to the University a share in her residuary estate.

HON. THOMAS B. OSBORNE

Thomas Burr Osborne, son of Jeremiah Osborne, was born in Easton, Conn., on July 8, 1798, and was graduated at Yale, in 1817.

He studied law with Seth P. Staples, Esq., of New Haven, and in 1820 began practice in Fairfield, Conn. From 1826 to 1839 he held the office of Clerk of the County and Superior Courts, and in 1839 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and re-elected in 1841. In 1844 he was appointed Judge of the County Court. He removed to New Haven in 1854, and from 1855 was Professor in the Yale Law School. With the resignation of this office in 1865 he retired from public life. He died in New Haven on Sept. 2, 1869, in his 72d year.

His portrait (24 x 30), painted by Mrs. Henry A. Loop, of New York City, after his death, was presented to the Law School by his son in 1876.

DR. PETER PARKER

Peter Parker, son of Nathan Parker, was born in Framingham, Mass., on June 18, 1804, and was graduated here in 1831.

After graduation he studied for two years in the Yale Divinity School, and also took a full medical course, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1834. Having been appointed by the American Board a medical missionary to China, he was ordained in May, 1834, and embarked the next month for Canton, being one of the first American missionaries to enter the empire. In furtherance of his labors he opened in 1835 a hospital in Canton for the gratuitous relief of the sick, which was soon recognized as a most beneficial agency and was of inestimable value in disarming prejudice. In 1844 he accepted the appointment of Secretary and Interpreter to the U. S. Legation to China, and his connection with the American Board ceased soon after, though his labors in the hospital continued until the resignation of his secretaryship on his return to America in 1855. Soon after his return he was appointed U. S. Commissioner to China,

with plenipotentiary powers, for the revision of the treaty of 1844. This service occupied him for two years, and left him in infirm health. His later years were spent in Washington, D. C., where he died on January 10, 1888, in his 84th year.

This portrait ($21\frac{1}{2} \times 29$), painted by Lamqua, a Chinese artist who received his instruction from George Chinnery, an English painter of repute who resided for many years in China, was presented by Dr. Parker about 1840.

GEORGE PEABODY

George Peabody, son of Thomas Peabody, was born in that part of Danvers which is now Peabody, Mass., on February 18, 1795.

He began his business training as a clerk in a store at the age of eleven, and when he was nineteen he became a partner in a dry goods house in Georgetown, D. C. In 1815 his firm removed to Baltimore, and when he left the country, in 1837, to establish a banking house in London, he was already accounted a wealthy man. His career in London was a conspicuously successful one, and he became a princely giver in his own lifetime to philanthropic and educational objects. While on a visit to the United States in 1866 he gave to Yale College \$150,000 for the endowment of a Museum of Natural History. In recognition of this gift the Corporation commissioned Daniel Huntington, N. A., to paint for them a portrait ($63\frac{1}{2} \times 90$) of Mr. Peabody, which was completed in 1867.

He died in London on November 4, 1869, in his 75th year.

PELATIAH PERIT

Pelatiah Perit was the son of John Perit, a merchant in Norwich, Conn., where he was born on June 23, 1785.

His father was descended from a Huguenot refugee, and his mother was a daughter of Pelatiah Webster (Y. C. 1746), a noted writer on financial subjects.

He was graduated at Yale in 1802, and finding himself debarred from the profession of the ministry by a weakness of his voice, he entered a counting-room in Philadelphia. In 1809 he removed to New York City, and retained business relations there to the close of his life. From 1817 to 1861 he was a partner in the shipping-house of Goodhue & Co., extensively engaged in foreign commerce. From 1853 to 1863 he was president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. Throughout his life he was an active supporter of the institutions of Christian benevolence. He removed his residence in 1859 to New Haven, where he died on March 8, 1864, in his 79th year. By his will the College received at the death of his widow (in 1885) a legacy of \$15,000, which has been applied to the endowment of a Professorship. At the same date his heirs presented his portrait ($28\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$), which was painted about 1835 by Messrs. S. L. Waldo and W. Jewett, of New York City, for his elder brother, Mr. John W. Perit (Y. C. 1801), of Philadelphia, who died in 1845.

DR. ALFRED E. PERKINS

Alfred Elijah Perkins, son of Major Joseph Perkins, was born in Norwich, Conn., on April 5, 1809, and was graduated at Yale in 1830.

He attended for three successive years three courses of medical lectures,—the first at Boston, and the other two at Philadelphia. At the close of the last course, in the spring of 1833, he was quite suddenly and severely attacked with consumption of the lungs. He was able to pass his examination for the degree of M.D., and spent the ensuing six months in the Southern States. In September he started

for Madeira, going thence to the West Indies, and returning home in the summer of 1834 by way of New Orleans and the Mississippi. He died in Norwich on October 29, 1834, in his 26th year.

By his will he left a legacy of \$10,000 (received in 1836-7) to the College Library, for the purchase of books. So large a sum had not before been given at one time by any individual to the College.

His portrait ($24\frac{1}{2} \times 29\frac{1}{2}$) was given to the Library by his sister, Mrs. John A. Rockwell, of Norwich; it is believed to have been painted about 1833 by Alvan Fisher, of Boston.

GOOD PETER, A CHIEF OF THE ONEIDA INDIANS

"Good Peter," a convert to Christianity under the labors of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, was one of the sachems who visited Philadelphia for a conference with our government in March, 1792. He died about a year after his return.

His miniature was painted by Trumbull in Philadelphia.

MRS. HENRY PHILIPS

Sophia Chew, a daughter of Chief-Justice Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia, was born on November 13, 1769. She married, October 18, 1796, Henry Philips, of Manchester, England, son of John and Sarah (Leigh) Philips, of Bank Hall, Lancashire. He was born January 8, 1767, and died in Philadelphia, February 11, 1800, leaving an only son. She survived until September 3, 1841.

The miniature by Trumbull was painted in Philadelphia in 1793.

REV. JAMES PIERPONT

James Pierpont, born January 4, 1660, was son of John Pierpont, of Roxbury, Mass., and was graduated at Har-

vard College in 1681. He began to preach in New Haven in August, 1684, and was ordained pastor of the church and congregation in this town on July 2, 1685. From his consultations with his ministerial neighbors the movement began which resulted in the founding in 1701 of the collegiate school which became Yale College; and during his lifetime he was the most influential of its board of trustees. He died in New Haven on November 22, 1714, in his 55th year.

His portrait, presented in 1887 by his descendant, the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont (Yale 1837), is a copy on an enlarged canvas ($36\frac{1}{2} \times 42\frac{1}{2}$) by Professor Weir of an original in the possession of the family.

RECTOR PIERSON

Abraham Pierson was born in 1645, probably in Southampton, Long Island, being the son of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, a graduate of the University of Cambridge (B. A. 1632), who emigrated to Boston in 1640.

The son was graduated at Harvard in 1668. While he was in College his father removed from Branford, Connecticut, to Newark, New Jersey; and he was settled there, as colleague with and successor to his father in the pastoral office, from 1669 to 1692. After an interval, during which he preached in Greenwich, Connecticut, he was settled over the church in Killingworth, now Clinton, Connecticut, towards the end of the year 1694. His ministry there was terminated by his death, on March 5, 1707, in his 62d year.

He was prominent among the ministers who procured a charter for a Collegiate School in 1701; and being chosen the first Rector of the School in November of that year, he served in that capacity (without removing his residence) until his death.

No portrait of Rector Pierson is preserved; and the life-size statue by Launt Thompson, of New York City, which

was erected on the College grounds in 1874, is an ideal presentation of the man. This statue was the gift of Mr. Charles Morgan, of New York City, who was a native of Clinton, and a duplicate was set up on the grounds of the Morgan School in that town.

GENERAL CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, son of Chief Justice Charles Pinckney, was born in Charleston, S. C., on February 25, 1746. He was educated in England, being matriculated at Oxford in 1764, and completing his law studies in the Middle Temple in 1769. He then returned to his native city and began practice as a barrister. He was a member of the 1st Provincial Congress of South Carolina in 1775, and early entered the army. He was advanced to the rank of colonel in October, 1776, and served for a time as aide-de-camp to Washington. On the surrender of Charleston in May, 1780, he became a prisoner, and was not exchanged until February, 1782. He received subsequently a commission as brigadier-general.

He was an active member of the Convention for framing the Constitution, and advocated earnestly the adoption of that instrument. After having declined repeatedly a seat in the Cabinet, and also an appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court, he accepted an appointment as one of the commissioners to treat with the French government in 1796; Talleyrand's dishonorable treatment of this commission is part of the history of the country. He was the Federalist candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1800, and for the Presidency in 1804 and 1808. He died in Charleston on August 16, 1825, in his 80th year.

His miniature was painted by Trumbull in Charleston in 1791.

GENERAL THOMAS PINCKNEY

Thomas Pinckney, a brother of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, was born in Charleston on October 23, 1750, and accompanied his brother to England for an education.

He returned to Charleston in 1774 and practiced law in that city. After a brief military career in the Revolution, he resumed his professional life, and in 1789 was elected Governor of the State. In 1792 he was appointed by Washington Minister to Great Britain, whence he went in 1794 on a mission to Spain, where he gained great credit to himself by arranging the treaty which secured to the United States the free navigation of the Mississippi. Returning to Charleston in 1796, he was the Federalist candidate for the Vice-Presidency in that year, and served in Congress in 1799-1801. His last public service was as a Major General in the war of 1812. He died in Charleston on November 2, 1828, at the age of 78.

His miniature was painted by Trumbull in Charleston in 1791.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON T. PLATT

Johnson Tuttle Platt was born in Newtown, Connecticut, on January 12, 1844.

He was graduated at the Law School of Harvard University in 1865, and the same year began practice in New Haven. He was one of the three members of the New Haven bar who were intrusted in 1869 with the instruction in the Yale Law School, and who were made Professors in full in 1872. Professor Platt continued his valuable instructions in the School until his very sudden death, the result of overwork, in New Haven, on January 23, 1890, at the age of 46.

A portrait (oval, 21 x 26) painted in 1890 by F. Wayland Fellowes, Esq., of New Haven, was presented by the artist to the Law School in the same year.

PRESIDENT PORTER

Noah Porter was born in Farmington, Connecticut, on December 14, 1811, the son of the village minister, the Rev. Dr. Noah Porter, a graduate and for nearly forty years a Fellow of Yale College.

He was graduated here in 1831, and after an interval of teaching in the Hopkins Grammar School, he entered on a tutorship and began his theological studies in 1833. He resigned the tutor's office in 1835, and in April, 1836, was settled over the Congregational Church in New Milford, Conn., the native place of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of whom he was a favorite pupil. At the close of 1842 he removed to the South Church, Springfield, Mass., whence he was called to the newly founded Clark Professorship of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics in this College in 1846. This professorship he retained until his death; and besides these duties he was elected to the presidency on President Woolsey's retirement in 1871, and continued in that office until 1886. He died in New Haven on March 4, 1892, in his 81st year.

A portrait ($28\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$) of President Porter, by Daniel Huntington, was painted in 1851, and presented to the College by the graduating class of that year. There is also in the Library a bronze medallion by Miller.

GENERAL RUFUS PUTNAM

Rufus Putnam, the son of Elisha Putnam, who was a cousin of General Israel Putnam, was born in Sutton, Mass., on April 9, 1738. After serving in the Old French War, he settled on a farm in New Braintree, Mass., at the same time perfecting himself in the study of surveying. Immediately after the battle of Lexington he joined the American army, and in January, 1783, had attained the rank of brigadier-general. As superintendent of the Ohio Com-

pany he founded on April 7, 1788, the first permanent settlement in that country at Marietta. In 1790 he was appointed a Judge of the United States Court in the Northwestern Territory, and in 1796 Surveyor-General of the United States, which office he held until removed by Jefferson in 1803.

He died in Marietta on May 4, 1824, aged 86 years.

The miniature by Trumbull was painted in New York in 1790.

JUDGE JACOB READ

Jacob Read was born in South Carolina in 1752. He studied law in England from 1773 to 1776, and afterwards practised his profession in Charleston. During the Revolution he served as a major of a South Carolina regiment, but was taken prisoner and kept in confinement for four years. From 1783 to 1786 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress, and in 1795 he was elected as a Federalist to the United States Senate. At the completion of his term, in 1801, President Adams appointed him Judge of the United States Court for the District of South Carolina, which office he held until his death, in Charleston, on July 17, 1816, at the age of 64.

His miniature was painted by Trumbull in 1783.

JUDGE JOHN RUTLEDGE

John Rutledge, the eldest son of Dr. John Rutledge, who came to South Carolina from Ireland about 1735, was born in Charleston in 1739. He was sent to England to study law at the Temple, and returned in 1761 to Charleston, where he acquired a high reputation as an advocate. Being conspicuous in his opposition to the Stamp Act, he was sent as a delegate to the Congress at New York in 1765. He also represented South Carolina in the First Continental

Congress, and in 1776 was elected the first president of the new state government, retaining this position for nearly the entire period of the war. In 1783 he was returned to Congress, and in 1787 was a prominent member of the Convention for framing the Constitution. He declined a nomination to the Supreme Court of the United States, in order to accept the Chief Justiceship of South Carolina; but later, in 1795, was appointed Chief Justice of the United States, and presided at one term; but before his name could be acted on by Congress his mind had failed, so that his nomination had to be rejected. He died in Charleston on July 23, 1800, at the age of 61.

His miniature was painted in Charleston by Trumbull in 1791.

PROFESSOR EDWARD E. SALISBURY

Professor Salisbury's portrait (24 x 30) was painted at the request of the Corporation for the Library, by George A. Baker, in 1871, shortly after his memorable gift of his collection of oriental books and manuscripts to the University.

GOVERNOR GURDON SALTONSTALL

Gurdon Saltonstall was the son of Col. Nathaniel Saltonstall (Harvard Coll. 1659), and the great-grandson of Sir Richard Saltonstall, one of the original patentees of Massachusetts Bay. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., on March 27, 1666, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1684. In 1687 he began to preach in New London, Conn., where he was ordained pastor of the church in 1691. In 1707, on the death of Fitz-John Winthrop, he was chosen Governor of Connecticut by the legislature; and was continued in office by an annual election of the people until his death, which took place in New London, on September 20, 1724, in his 59th year.

He was ever ready to promote the interests of Yale College, and on several occasions of peculiar difficulty exercised a controlling influence in its favor.

When the College was removed from Saybrook to New Haven, Governor Saltonstall made a donation of £50 for its benefit. His second wife, Madam Mary Saltonstall, also contributed liberally to this institution; and both of them were benefactors of Harvard College.

This portrait (40 x 52) was presented in August, 1783, by Roswell Saltonstall (Yale 1751), grandson of the Governor, who inherited and occupied his grandfather's mansion on the eastern borders of Lake Saltonstall, in Branford, Connecticut.

GENERAL PHILIP SCHUYLER

Philip Schuyler, son of John Schuyler, was born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1733. In the French war he served from 1755 as captain and major, and at the opening of the Revolution he was prominent in the Province of New York as an enterprising manager of extensive business connections and as colonel in the militia. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress of 1775, and was then appointed major-general. After most efficient military service, he was also prominent in political life, as a Federalist, until 1798, when ill-health obliged him to resign his seat in the United States Senate. He died in Albany on Nov. 18, 1804, at the age of 71.

His miniature was painted by Trumbull in 1792.

HON. THEODORE SEDGWICK

Theodore Sedgwick, son of Deacon Benjamin Sedgwick, was born in Cornwall, Conn., in May, 1746. He entered Yale in 1761, but did not graduate with his class, receiving

his degree seven years later, in 1772. In 1766 he began the practice of law in Great Barrington, Mass., removing thence to Sheffield in 1777, and in 1785 to Stockbridge. He was an active member of the State Convention for the ratification of the Constitution in 1788, and a Federalist representative or Senator in Congress from 1789 until 1801. He was Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, from 1802 until his death in Boston on January 24, 1813, in his 67th year.

His miniature was painted by Trumbull in 1791.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD

William Henry Seward, son of Dr. Samuel S. Seward, of Connecticut origin, was born in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., May 16, 1801, and was graduated at Union College in 1820. He settled in Auburn, N. Y., in the practice of the law in 1823, and as the result of his professional and political success was elected the first whig governor of New York in 1838. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1849, and re-elected in 1855, resigning his seat in 1861 to accept the position of Secretary of State under Lincoln, whose chief competitor he had been for the Republican nomination to the Presidency. He had a narrow escape from death by assassination at the time of Lincoln's murder, but retained his office until 1869. He died in Auburn on October 10, 1872, in his 72d year.

A bronze medallion by Robinson was presented to the Law School in 1873.

MAJOR THOMAS Y. SEYMOUR

Thomas Youngs Seymour, the son of Colonel Thomas Seymour (Yale 1755), was born in Hartford, Conn., on June 19, 1757, and entered Yale in 1773. In January of his Senior year he was commissioned as a lieutenant in a Con-

necticut regiment, and he remained in the service continuously until November, 1778, though receiving his degree in 1777. He was present at Burgoyne's surrender, and was appointed by General Gates to escort the captive General to Boston. In Trumbull's painting of the surrender he is represented on his black charger in the foreground.

He afterwards became a lawyer in Hartford, and died there on May 16, 1811, in his 54th year.

Trumbull painted his miniature in 1792 ; it is copied in the Memorial History of Hartford County, volume 1.

JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD

Joseph Earl Sheffield was born in Southport, then a part of Fairfield, Conn., on June 19, 1793. Beginning his business career as a clerk in Newbern, North Carolina, at the age of fourteen, before he was twenty-one he was admitted to partnership in the house in which he was employed. In 1816 he settled in Mobile, Alabama, and after a lucrative career there he removed to New Haven in 1835, on account of his wife's health and to secure an education for his children in a non-slaveholding community. Here he took a leading part in the development of the Farmington canal and of the Canal railroad, as well as in the construction of the New York and New Haven railroad. His reputation and his fortune were further extended by his connection with large railroad enterprises at the West, in which Mr. Henry Farnam was also associated.

After the marriage of one of his daughters to Professor John A. Porter, of the Yale Scientific School, in 1854, his interest was enlisted in that institution, and he began the remarkable series of benefactions which have made him the largest individual donor to Yale.

He died in New Haven on February 16, 1882, in his 89th year.

A portrait (24 x 29) by Harry I. Thompson, of New Haven, was painted for the Scientific School in 1885.

HON. ROGER SHERMAN

Roger Sherman, son of William Sherman, a cordwainer, was born in Newton, Mass., on April 19, 1721. He had not the advantages of an early education, and rose to distinction in a great measure by his own unassisted efforts. He settled in New Milford, Conn., in 1743, and was admitted to the bar in 1754. In 1761 he removed to New Haven, and in 1765 he was made one of the Judges of the County Court of Common Pleas. From 1765 to 1776 he was Treasurer of the College. In 1766 he was elected into the Council (or Upper House of the Legislature), and he continued a member of that body for nineteen years. The same year he was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court, and retained his seat upon the bench until 1789. He was present at the opening of the First Continental Congress; and in 1776 he was appointed with Adams, Franklin, Jefferson, and Livingston, to prepare a draft of the Declaration of Independence. In 1787 he was chosen, in conjunction with William Samuel Johnson and Oliver Ellsworth, a delegate to the Convention for framing a constitution for the United States; and his efforts, with those of his colleagues, were conspicuous and successful in procuring the ratification of that Constitution by the State Convention. He was elected a Representative in the First Congress, in 1789, and in 1791 was transferred to the Senate. He died in New Haven on July 23, 1793, in his 73d year.

The painting owned by the University is a copy (24½ x 30) from the head of the full-length portrait by Ralph Earle, which is in the possession of a descendant in New Haven; there is a wood-engraving from the original in volume six of Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America. This copy was presented in 1835 by Dr. John Skinner, of New Haven, who married one of Roger Sherman's daughters.



HON. ROGER M. SHERMAN

Roger Minott Sherman, son of the Rev. Josiah Sherman (a brother of the Hon. Roger Sherman), was born in Woburn, Mass., on May 22, 1773. In his infancy his father removed to a parish in Connecticut, and the son was graduated at Yale in 1792. Three years later he was appointed a Tutor in this Institution. In 1796 he was admitted to the bar, and forthwith established himself in practice in Fairfield County, where he soon rose to eminence. In 1814, being then a member of the Upper House of the Connecticut Legislature, he was appointed by the General Assembly one of the delegates from this State to the Hartford Convention. He continued his professional practice with distinguished reputation and success until May, 1840, when he accepted the appointment of Judge of the Superior Court, and left the bar of which he had been for forty-four years a shining light, to dignify and adorn the bench. Ill health obliged him to resign this office after about two years.

He died in Fairfield on December 30, 1844, in the 72d year of his age. In pursuance of his declared intention, his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth (Gould) Sherman, bequeathed to this College in 1849 the sum of four thousand dollars.

His portrait ($28\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$) was copied by Nathaniel Jocelyn, of New Haven, from the original, painted by him in 1840 and still preserved in Fairfield.

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, SENIOR

Benjamin Silliman, son of General Gold Selleck Silliman (Yale Coll. 1752), of Fairfield, Conn., was born on August 8, 1779, in North Stratford Society (now Trumbull), where the family had taken refuge on the alarm caused by British raids along this coast. He was graduated at this College in 1796, and was a Tutor from 1799 to 1804. In the meantime he had studied law, but was offered in 1802 an election

to the chair of Chemistry and Natural History which it was proposed to establish here. He accepted the election, and after special preparatory studies in Philadelphia delivered his first full course of lectures in 1805; and he continued in active service until his resignation of his professorship in 1853, or rather until 1855, when the gentlemen selected to take up his work were ready to assume their duties. His health remained good and his mind clear up to the close of his honored life, on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1864, in his 86th year.

A portrait ($24\frac{1}{2} \times 29\frac{1}{2}$), painted in middle life by Nathaniel Jocelyn, was presented by John B. Legaré, Esq. (Yale Coll. 1815), of Charleston, S. C., and now hangs in the Medical College. Another portrait (26×34), now hanging in Alumni Hall, painted by Matthew Wilson about 1860, was presented by Mrs. Silliman about 1867. A marble bust of Professor Silliman in the Library, modeled in New Haven in 1860 and executed in Rome by Chauncey B. Ives, was presented by a number of his friends and pupils in 1862. A bronze statue, heroic size, by Professor John F. Weir, was erected on the College grounds in 1884 by the subscription of many of his old friends and pupils; and he is also commemorated in one of the windows in the Battell Chapel.

MRS. GOLD S. SILLIMAN

Hepsa Ely was the eldest child of the Rev. Dr. David Ely (Yale Coll. 1769), who was for more than forty years the minister of the First Church in Huntington, Connecticut, and for twenty-eight years a Fellow of Yale College. She was born in Huntington on October 23, 1778, was married to Gold S. Silliman, Esq. (Yale Coll. 1796), on September 17, 1801, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on January 22, 1864, in her 86th year. Her long life was one of distinguished excellence, alike in her personal character and in her intellectual superiority and attainments.

A colored photograph ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$), taken about 1862, was presented to Yale by her children, one of whom, Augustus E. Silliman, was a distinguished benefactor of the institution.

GENERAL WILLIAM SMALLWOOD

William Smallwood was born in Kent County, Maryland, in 1732. At the beginning of the year 1776 he was advanced to the position of Colonel of the Maryland battalion, and for gallant service at the battle of White Plains was commissioned as Brigadier-General in the following October. Four years later he attained the rank of Major-General.

In 1785 he was elected to Congress, and in the same year was made Governor of his native State. After these services he retired to private life, and he died in Prince George County on February 14, 1792.

His miniature was painted by Colonel Trumbull in 1792.

DR. AZARIAH SMITH

Azariah Smith, son of Azariah Smith, was born in Manlius, N. Y., February 16, 1817, and was graduated at Yale in 1837. He was also graduated from the Medical School in 1840, and from the Divinity School in 1842; and was for the rest of his life a devoted and successful missionary of the American Board in Turkey. He died in Aintab, Syria, on June 3, 1851, in his 35th year.

His portrait (13×17), painted (from a photograph) by Miss Addie M. Chase, of Boston, hangs in the Library of the Divinity School, the gift in 1882 of his classmate, the Rev. Dr. Owen Street.

DR. DAVID P. SMITH

David Paige Smith, eldest son of James Morven Smith, M.D. (Yale 1828), and grandson of Dr. Nathan Smith, the first Professor of Theory and Practice in the Medical Institution of Yale College, was born in Westfield, Mass., on October 1, 1830, and was graduated B.A. at Yale in 1851. He was graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1854, and succeeded to his father's practice in Springfield, where he became for a wide region the acknowledged head of his profession. In 1873 he was elected to a professorship in the Yale Medical School, and at first filled the chair held originally by his grandfather; but in 1877 he was transferred to the more congenial chair of Surgery, and in this position was of great service to the School, though continuing to reside in Springfield. He died in Springfield on December 26, 1880, in his 51st year. By his will his professional library and his valuable collection of medical and surgical instruments were given to Yale College, and after his widow's death the proceeds of two-fifths of his estate are to be devoted to the endowment of the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

His portrait (25 x 29½) was presented to the Medical School by his widow,—a copy of one painted during life.

PROFESSOR NATHAN SMITH, M.D.

Nathan Smith was born in Rehoboth, Mass., on September 30, 1762. In his early youth his father, who was a farmer, removed to Chester, Vermont. He studied medicine with Dr. Josiah Goodhue, of Putney, Vt., and began practice in Cornish, N. H., in 1787. After about two years his consciousness of his deficiencies led him to take a year of further study in the Medical Department of Harvard University. In 1796 he projected the plan of a Medical School to be connected with Dartmouth College, and in

furtherance of his purpose he went in 1797 to Edinburgh for additional study. On his return he was appointed (in 1798) a Professor at Dartmouth, and conducted almost alone a successful Medical Department there until his removal to New Haven after the establishment of the Yale Medical School in 1813. After an eminent career here, he died in New Haven on January 26, 1829, in his 67th year. His practice was very extensive, and his influence over medical literature very great. "The assertion, that he has done more for the improvement of physic and surgery in New England, than any other man, will by no one be deemed invidious," said Dr. Knight in the Eulogium pronounced at his funeral.

His portrait (33 x 43) was painted by S. F. B. Morse, and presented by the graduating class of the Medical School in 1826.

HON. WILLIAM SMITH

William Smith was born in Baltimore in 1730. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1777-78, and a member of the First Congress of the United States (1789-91). He was a Federalist and served as a Presidential Elector in 1792. He died in Baltimore on March 27, 1814, in his 84th year.

His miniature was painted by Colonel Trumbull in 1792.

PROFESSOR ANTHONY D. STANLEY

Anthony Dumond Stanley, son of Martin Stanley, was born in East Hartford, Conn., on April 2, 1810, and was graduated at Yale in 1830. After leaving College he was an instructor in the Hartford Grammar School until he took a tutorship here in 1832. Four years later he was advanced to the Professorship of Mathematics, and then

spent two years in European travel and study. From 1838 to 1849 he lived the uneventful life of a faithful teacher and diligent student. In the fall of 1849 he took a severe cold which left him with a bronchial weakness from which he never recovered. He took a foreign voyage, and was able to resume his College duties for the fall term of the year 1850, and again for the fall term of 1851; but then returned to the home of his childhood, where he passed away on March 16, 1853, at the age of 43.

His portrait (28 x 36), painted by Daniel Huntington, of New York City, in 1856, was presented by his surviving classmates; and on the erection of the Battell Chapel in 1876 one of the windows was inscribed to his memory.

SETH P. STAPLES, ESQ.

Seth Perkins Staples, son of the Rev. John Staples (Coll. of N. J. 1765), was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, on September 1, 1776, and was graduated at Yale in 1797. He studied law with Judge Daggett in New Haven, and in 1799 began practice here. In the year 1800 he imported from England a very complete law library, much the best at that time in New England. This library drew around him a large number of law students, and he soon found himself at the head of a respectable private law school, which was the predecessor of the present Law Department of the University.

In 1824 Mr. Staples removed to New York City, where he was in full practice until about 1856. He died in New York on November 6, 1861, in his 86th year.

His portrait (28 x 35), a copy by Jared B. Flagg of one in the possession of the family (painted by Waldo and Jewett, of New York about 1848), was presented to the Law School about 1873 by his son George W. Staples, Esq., of New Haven.

COLONEL THOMAS STEVENS, OR STEPHENS

This miniature was painted by Colonel Trumbull in 1791. The subject was probably a Revolutionary officer from South Carolina.

PRESIDENT STILES

Ezra Stiles, D.D., LL.D., son of the Rev. Isaac Stiles (Yale 1722), of North Haven, Conn., was born on November 29, 1727. He was graduated at Yale in the year 1746, and in 1749 was elected a Tutor, and continued in office for more than six years. In 1753 he was admitted to the bar; but in 1755 he received and accepted an invitation to settle as pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Newport, Rhode Island. In March, 1776, his flock being dispersed, he retired to Dighton, Mass., and in April, 1777, he engaged to supply the pulpit of the First Church in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. While thus engaged, in September, 1777, he was elected President of Yale College; and on July 8, 1778, he was inducted into office. He died in New Haven on May 12, 1795, in the 68th year of his age. He left to the College his collection of manuscripts, comprising about fifty volumes, including his Literary Diary, from 1769 to 1795, in fifteen volumes.

President Stiles was a most indefatigable student, and made extraordinary proficiency in all the great departments of knowledge. He was distinguished for his politeness and affability, dignity of deportment on public occasions, zeal for civil and religious liberty, and for his mild and catholic spirit. During his presidency he devoted himself with great assiduity to the government and instruction of the College; and administered its affairs with success and distinguished reputation.

This portrait ($28\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$) was executed late in life by Moulthrop of New Haven, and was presented in 1833 by the Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett, D.D., of Boston, a grandson of the President.

JUDGE WILLIAM L. STORRS

William Lucius Storrs, the son of Lemuel Storrs, was born in Middletown, Conn., on March 25, 1795, and was graduated at Yale in 1814. He practiced law in his native town, and rose rapidly to distinction. In 1829 he was elected to Congress as a Whig, and again in 1831 and 1839. In June, 1840, he resigned to accept the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. In 1856 he was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Court, which office he held until his death, which occurred in Hartford, on June 25, 1861, in his 67th year. In 1846 he was appointed one of the Professors in the Yale Law School, but resigned in 1847. In 1889 two of his grand-nieces (daughters of Lucius F. Robinson, Yale 1843) gave five thousand dollars for the endowment of a Lectureship, named in his memory, in the Law School.

His portrait (24 x 29½), in the Law School, is a copy by Jared B. Flagg, in 1875, of one by Matthew Wilson in the possession of the family.

AUGUSTUS R. STREET, ESQ.

Augustus Russell Street, the son of Titus Street, was born in New Haven, Conn., on November 5, 1791, and was graduated at Yale in 1812. He studied law with Judge Charles Chauncey, of New Haven, but the state of his health did not permit him to engage in an active professional life. He resided in New Haven, following the pursuits to which his quiet and cultivated tastes inclined him, and though from early life an invalid he did not fail to make his life by his benevolence and public spirit a blessing to the community. From 1843 to 1848 he traveled and resided abroad, and the attention which he gave in these years to the modern languages and the study of art had no doubt an effect in determining the direction of his later gifts.

In 1855-63 he founded the Street Professorship of Modern Languages in the College. In 1864-66 he erected the building for the School of the Fine Arts, at a cost of about \$194,000. From his estate large contributions were made to the running expenses of the Art School, and two of its Professorships were endowed, as well as the Titus Street Professorship in the Divinity School. The whole amount of his gifts to the University was nearly \$400,000,—making him second to Mr. Sheffield only in the extent of his benefactions to this institution. He died in New Haven on June 12, 1866, in his 75th year.

His portrait (40 x 50), painted soon after his death by Nathaniel Jocelyn, was presented by his widow.

PROFESSOR STRONG

The Rev. Nehemiah Strong, son of Nehemiah Strong, was born in Northampton, Mass., in February, 1728. In 1755 he received his Bachelor's degree at Yale College, and he filled the office of Tutor for three years from 1757. On leaving the Tutorship he was called to the ministry in the Parish of Turkey Hills, now East Granby, Conn., where he remained until June, 1767. In September, 1770, he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in this College; and he continued in office until his resignation in December, 1781. In 1784 he published at New Haven a small work entitled "Astronomy Improved: or a New Theory of the Harmonious Regularity observable in the Mechanism or Movements of the Planetary System." After leaving his professorship he was admitted to the bar in Fairfield county. He resided for some time in Newtown (which he represented in the Legislature in 1784) and in New Milford, whence he removed to Bridgeport, where he died on August 13, 1807, in his 80th year. President

Dwight, who was well acquainted with him, says of him that he was "a man of vigorous understanding, and possessed very respectable attainments in learning and science."

This portrait (38 x 48) was painted by Ralph Earle.

PIERO STROZZI

Piero Strozzi, a son of Filippo Strozzi, the younger, was born in Florence in 1500, but entered the French military service in 1536. He was created a marshal of France by Henry II., and died in 1558.

In the Jarves collection is a portrait (No. 108, 16 x 22) of Piero Strozzi, said to be by Jacopo Bassano, an inferior painter of the Venetian school.

REV. DR. NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR

Nathaniel William Taylor was born in New Milford, Connecticut, on June 23, 1786, the son of Nathaniel Taylor, and grandson of the Rev. Nathanael Taylor (Yale, 1745), who was for more than fifty years the pastor of the New Milford church.

He was graduated here in 1807, and subsequently studied theology with President Dwight, whose amanuensis he was for two years. In 1812 he succeeded Moses Stuart in the pastorate of the Center Church in New Haven, from which post he was called in the full tide of success to the Professorship of Didactic Theology in the Yale Divinity School, when that Department was organized in 1822. As a teacher of Christian theology he was preëminent in his generation, and his service closed only with his death, in New Haven, on March 10, 1858, in the 72d year of his age.

His portrait ($35\frac{1}{2} \times 41\frac{1}{2}$) was painted by Alexander H. Emmons in 1843, and was presented to the College in that year by the students of the Divinity School; a copy ($31\frac{1}{2} \times 40$) of this portrait of Dr. Taylor, painted by his granddaughter, Miss Rebecca T. Porter, in 1871, was presented to the Divinity School in 1872 by the artist. A marble bust, executed by Chauncey B. Ives in Rome in 1860, is in the University Library; and a copy in plaster, presented by President Porter, is in the Library of the Divinity School. There is also an inscription in his honor in one of the windows of the Battell Chapel.

MRS. NATHANIEL TERRY

Catharine Wadsworth was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in January, 1774, the youngest daughter of Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth.

Her miniature was painted in 1792 by Colonel Trumbull.

On March 14, 1798, she married General Nathaniel Terry (Yale Coll. 1786), a prominent lawyer in Hartford and Member of Congress. She died in Hartford on October 26, 1841, in her 68th year. Three of her sons were graduates of Yale; and one daughter was the wife of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, a distinguished alumnus and officer of the College, while another was the wife of George Brinley, Esq., of Hartford, a notable benefactor to the Library.

PROFESSOR THOMAS A. THACHER

Thomas Anthony Thacher, the son of Peter Thacher, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on January 11, 1815, and was graduated at Yale College in 1835. After teaching elsewhere, he entered on the duties of a tutorship here in 1838. From this office he was advanced, in 1842, to the Professorship of Latin, and in this relation to the College

he continued until his death, in New Haven, on April 7, 1886, in his 72d year. Besides Professor Thacher's eminent success as an instructor, he was a most valued officer in the discipline and general administration of the College, and most happy in securing the confidence and regard of successive generations of students and graduates.

A portrait (oval, 24 x 29), by Charles L. Elliott, of New York, painted in 1857, and presented by the College Class of that year, belongs to the College; also another portrait (36 x 42), painted by William A. Coffin (Yale 1874) in 1891, and presented in that year by a number of Professor Thacher's friends.

REV. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D.D., LL.D.

Joseph Parrish Thompson, son of Isaac Thompson, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on August 7, 1819, and was graduated at Yale in 1838. He studied theology, mainly in the Yale Divinity School, and was first ordained over the Chapel Street Congregational Church (now the Church of the Redeemer) in New Haven. From this charge he was dismissed in 1845 to become the first pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church in New York City; and he continued to occupy this prominent position until compelled by the failure of his health to resign it in 1871. During these years of eminently successful pastoral work and of distinguished pulpit power, he was also largely influential through his published volumes and through his editorial position on the *Independent* newspaper. When relieved from parish labor, he removed to Berlin, Germany, for purposes of study and authorship, and remained there until his death on September 20, 1879, at the age of 60 years.

A marble bust of Dr. Thompson, executed by Launt Thompson, in 1872, was presented to the Art School by his family.

ITHIEL TOWN

Ithiel Town, son of Archelaus Town, was born in Thompson, Windham County, Connecticut, in the year 1784, and began his career as a common house-carpenter. Through discouraging obstacles he rose to high distinction as a scientific architect and civil engineer. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Yale College in 1825. He was the architect of the State House in New Haven (1827), and of many other important public buildings, and also the designer of numerous admirable bridges. He also accumulated an extensive collection of works relating to architecture and the allied arts. He died in New Haven, the home of his later years, on June 13, 1844, in his 60th year.

His bust, executed in marble by Chauncey B. Ives in 1842, is in the Library.

PROFESSOR ISAAC H. TOWNSEND

Isaac Henry Townsend, son of Isaac Townsend, was born in New Haven on April 25, 1803. He was graduated at Yale College in 1822, completed his course in the Yale Law School in 1824, and was then admitted to the bar of this county, where his ability and industry soon gained him a high rank in his profession. In 1842 he became an associate of Judge Hitchcock in the direction of the Yale Law School, for which station his uncommon legal learning eminently fitted him. At the reorganization of the School in 1846, he was one of the three Professors of Law then chosen, and he continued to perform the duties of this office until his sudden death, on January 11th, 1847, in his 44th year.

In 1843 he presented to the Corporation of the College one thousand dollars, on condition that the income be annually distributed in five premiums to members of the Senior Class for the best specimens of English composition.

This portrait ($27 \times 35\frac{1}{2}$) was painted by Nathaniel Jocelyn in 1847, and is now deposited in the Law School.

HENRY STUART TROWBRIDGE,
VIRGINIA HULL TROWBRIDGE

Henry Stuart Trowbridge, son of Henry Trowbridge, of New Haven, was born on November 15, 1862, and died on December 3, 1869, in the 8th year of his age.

In his memory his father established the Trowbridge Reference Library in the Yale Divinity School; and upon its walls hangs a canvas ($38\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$) painted by Mrs. Henry A. Loop in 1881, representing the boy and his younger sister, who died on July 28, 1875, at the age of 11.

REV. DR. BENJAMIN TRUMBULL

Benjamin Trumbull, son of Benjamin Trumbull (who was first cousin to Governor Jonathan Trumbull, Senior), was born in Hebron, Connecticut, on December 19, 1735. He was graduated at Yale in 1759, and studied theology with Rev. Eleazar Wheelock. He was ordained in December, 1760, as pastor of the Congregational Church in North Haven, Connecticut, where he continued in office until his death on February 2, 1820, in his 85th year. Besides being remarkably active and efficient in all branches of his ministerial work, he did a great service to the State by his compilation of a minute history of Connecticut, extending down to the year 1764. A large collection of his manuscripts is owned by the University Library.

This portrait ($21\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$) is a copy, made about 1860, of one in possession of his family, painted in 1818 by George Munger, of New Haven, and engraved in the first volume of the History of Connecticut.

JUDGE JOHN TRUMBULL

John Trumbull, the only son of the Rev. John Trumbull (Yale Coll. 1735), who was a first cousin of the elder Governor Trumbull, was born in Watertown, Connecticut, on April 13, 1750. His precocity was such that he passed the examination for admission to Yale in September, 1757, though his entrance was delayed for six years. He was graduated in 1767, and served as Tutor from 1771 to 1773. He was admitted to the Bar in New Haven in 1773, and after further study with John Adams in Boston began practice here in 1774. From 1776 to 1782 he served as Treasurer of the College. In 1777 he returned to his native town, whence he removed to Hartford in 1781. Meantime he had become known as a poet, and in 1782 he published *McFingal*, which achieved a wonderful popularity. After a useful civil career, he was made Judge of the Superior Court in 1801, and in 1808 received the additional appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court, which he held until 1819. In 1825 he removed to the residence of his daughter in Detroit, Michigan, where he died on May 13, 1831, at the age of 81.

His miniature, painted by his cousin in 1794, is in the Trumbull collection of paintings.

COLONEL JOHN TRUMBULL

John Trumbull, the youngest child of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, on June 6, 1756, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1773. In 1775 he joined the 1st Connecticut Regiment at Roxbury, and having commended himself by his skill as a draughtsman he was appointed by Washington as his aide-de-camp. Subsequently he joined the army for the invasion of Canada, with the rank of Colonel, but in 1777 resigned his commission and devoted himself to the study of art. In 1780 he

went to London, and remained abroad until 1789, returning at that date with an established reputation as a painter, and mainly for the purpose of obtaining the material for a projected series of national historical pictures. In 1794 he went again to England as secretary to Mr. Jay, and in 1796 he was appointed one of the commissioners for the execution of Jay's treaty. The duties of this office occupied him until 1804, when he returned to America, and settled in New York City as a portrait painter. From 1817 to 1824 he was engaged in painting a series of historical pictures for the rotunda of the capitol in Washington. In 1831 an arrangement was made with the Corporation of this College by which Colonel Trumbull transferred to the College fifty-five of his own paintings, receiving therefor an annuity of one thousand dollars. A gallery was immediately erected, for the reception of these paintings, which are now deposited in the Yale School of the Fine Arts.

Colonel Trumbull removed to New Haven in 1837, but in 1841 returned to New York City, where he died on November 10, 1843, in his 88th year. He was buried, at his own desire, in a vault beneath the Trumbull gallery, whence his remains were afterwards removed to a corresponding position beneath the Art School.

His portrait ($25\frac{1}{2} \times 31\frac{1}{2}$), painted by Samuel L. Waldo and William Jewett, of New York City, jointly, hangs in the Trumbull collection in the Art School; this was engraved by Mr. A. B. Durand for the National Portrait Gallery, and has been often reproduced. In the Art School is also a bust, purchased in 1851, by Ball Hughes, of New York.

MRS. COLONEL TRUMBULL

The wife of Colonel Trumbull was an English lady, of rare beauty, whom he married about 1800. There was an impenetrable mystery about her earlier life, and her name

and lineage were never divulged. She died in New York City, on April 12, 1824, at the age of 51, and is buried beside her husband underneath the Art School.

Her portrait (25 x 31½), by her husband, is preserved in the collection of his paintings.

GOVERNOR JONATHAN TRUMBULL, SEN.

Jonathan Trumbull was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, on October 12, 1710, the son of Captain Joseph Trumbull, a respectable and strong-minded farmer, who, feeling the deficiency of his own education, resolved that this son should not suffer similar mortifications. He was therefore sent to Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1727.

He studied theology and was on the point of entering actively on his profession, when an elder brother, who had been engaged in commerce, died suddenly (in 1731), leaving no member of the family besides his brother Jonathan, who was qualified to settle the estate. He therefore devoted himself to this duty, and in consequence became completely involved in commercial occupations. He also applied himself in his leisure hours to the study of law, and soon took a leading position in the General Assembly of the Colony, of which he was elected Speaker in 1739. In 1740 he was advanced to membership of the Upper House, and in 1746 was put on the bench of the County Court. A long period of useful public service in these and other capacities was crowned by his election in 1769 to the Governorship of the Colony, which he held until his resignation in 1783. In the critical years of the Revolution few individuals, after General Washington, contributed more efficiently to success than did Governor Trumbull. He devoted his time, his talents, and his influence, with undivided energy and assiduity, to the service of his country, and his example had a powerful effect on all New England. He died in Lebanon on August 17, 1785.

His portrait (40 x 50) by his son was presented by the artist in 1821. There is also a miniature by the painter in his collection in the Art School, which was apparently taken at a more advanced age than the portrait.

GOVERNOR JONATHAN TRUMBULL, JR.

Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., second son of the War Governor, was born in Lebanon on March 26, 1740, and was graduated at Harvard in 1759. At the opening of the Revolution, in 1775, he was appointed paymaster-general of the Northern department of the army, and in 1781 succeeded Hamilton as private secretary and first aide-de-camp to Washington. In 1788 he was Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and in 1789 was elected to Congress, where he served as Speaker from 1791 until his transfer to the Senate in 1795. In 1796 he resigned the senatorship to accept the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, from which post he was advanced in 1798 to the Governorship which he filled with credit until his death, in Lebanon, on August 7, 1809, in his 71st year.

His miniature, painted by his brother in 1792, is preserved in the Trumbull collection in the Art School.

MRS. JONATHAN TRUMBULL, JR.

Eunice Backus, the daughter of Ebenezer Backus, of Norwich, Connecticut, married on March 26, 1767, Jonathan Trumbull, Junior, afterwards Governor of the State. Her husband died in 1809, and in 1814 she removed to the residence of her son-in-law, Professor Silliman, in New Haven, where she died on February 3, 1826, aged 77 years.

Her miniature, painted at Lebanon in 1793 by her brother-in-law, is in the Trumbull collection.

HON. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER

Stephen VanRensselaer, son of Stephen VanRensselaer, seventh patroon of Rensselaerwyck, was born in New York City on Nov. 1, 1765, and graduated at Harvard in 1782.

His extensive patrimonial estates at first absorbed his attention, and later he entered on a successful and highly honorable political career. He reached the Lieutenant Governor's chair in 1795, and was advanced to the rank of major-general of the State militia in 1801. In 1812 he was requested to take command in person of the United States forces on the northern frontier ; but the refusal of the militia to go outside of the State so hampered the action in the field as to cause his early resignation. He was one of the first to propose the great New York canals, and was at the head of the commission for their construction from 1811 to 1825. He was a Member of Congress from 1822 to 1829. In 1824 he founded the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, to further the cause of scientific education. He died in Albany on January 26, 1829, in his 74th year, leaving a distinguished name for benevolence and probity.

His portrait ($27\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$), painted in 1804 or 1805, is in the Trumbull collection.

AMERIGO VESPUCCI

Amerigo Vespucci, who was fortunate enough to give his name to the New World, was born in Florence in 1451, and died in Seville in 1512. A portrait (17×23), by Cristofano dell' Altissimo, is in the Jarves Collection (No. 101).

PRINCESS VITELLI

In the Jarves Collection is a portrait (No. 68, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 22$) of a princess of the Vitelli family, of Città di Castello, in Umbria. The painter is supposed to have been Francesco Francia (born 1450, died 1517).

DANIEL WADSWORTH, ESQ.

Daniel Wadsworth was born in Middletown, Connecticut, on August 8, 1771. He was the only son of Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth, who was the foremost citizen of Hartford, as well as the wealthiest, during the Revolutionary war and the succeeding period; his mother was Mehetabel Russell, of Middletown.

During the early part of his life he was engaged in mercantile business in Hartford, but after the death of his father (in 1804) he relinquished this employment. His health was for a long period very feeble, and the care of his large estate furnished him occupation. He was a man of cultivated taste and great liberality, and was widely known as a patron of the fine arts. To him the Wadsworth Athenaeum in Hartford is chiefly indebted for its existence and prosperity.

In 1824 he gave anonymously to Yale College the sum of five hundred dollars, to constitute a fund, the income of which is to be expended in buying books for the Library on Natural History, including Chemistry and Geology. He also contributed on other occasions to the College funds.

He died in Hartford on July 28, 1848, in his 77th year. His portrait (28 x 36) was painted by Samuel L. Waldo and William Jewett, of New York City, in 1833, and was presented by himself in the same year.

MRS. DANIEL WADSWORTH

Faith Trumbull, the eldest daughter of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, on February 1, 1769. She married Daniel Wadsworth, Esq., of Hartford, and died on October 19, 1846, in her 78th year.

Her miniature, painted by her uncle in 1791, is preserved in the Trumbull collection in the Art School.

MISS HARRIET WADSWORTH

Harriet Wadsworth was a daughter of Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth, of Hartford, Connecticut, and sister of Daniel Wadsworth, Esq.

Her miniature was painted in 1791 by Colonel Trumbull, who is said by family tradition to have been devotedly attached to her. She died of consumption in Bermuda, on April 10, 1793, at the age of 24.

LIEUTENANT MARVIN WAIT

Marvin Wait, the son of the Hon. John T. Wait, LL.D., was born in Norwich, Connecticut, on January 21, 1843. He entered Union College in 1860, with the intention of preparing himself for his father's profession of the law ; but withdrew from college in the fall of 1861 on account of his controlling desire to enter the Union army. He enlisted accordingly as a private in the 8th Connecticut, on October 3, and by March, 1862, had been advanced to the rank of 1st Lieutenant. After having made a distinguished record for bravery and endurance in the field, he fell at Antietam, on September 17, 1862, while urging on his men after having been severely wounded.

His portrait (40 x 53½), painted by Alexander H. Emmons, of Norwich, in 1864, was presented by his father (an honorary alumnus of the college) in 1872.

WYLLYS WARNER

Wyllys Warner, son of Lyman Warner, was born in Plymouth, Connecticut, on January 6, 1800, and was graduated here in 1826. While a student in the Divinity School he spent some time in soliciting subscriptions for the endowment of a chair in that Department, and with such success as to direct his future life. In 1829 he was

called to a tutorship in the college, and at the next commencement was appointed the Financial Agent of the institution. By his personal efforts within the next three years a general fund of \$100,000 was secured, and other large additions were made to the resources of the departments. On the death of the Hon. James Hillhouse, in 1832, Mr. Warner succeeded him as Treasurer of the college. This office he resigned in 1852, on account of protracted ill health. His residence continued in New Haven, and as Secretary of the Corporation and as Inspector of the college buildings and grounds, he retained until his death an active and honored interest in the progress of the institution.

He died from heart disease, while in Chicago on business, on November 11, 1869, in his 70th year.

His portrait (34 x 43½), painted by Mrs. Henry A. Loop, of New York, was presented by his family soon after his death.

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON

The portrait by Trumbull, a full length, the size of life (63 x 92½), was painted in Philadelphia in 1792, for the City of Charleston, South Carolina. It was intended to present the *military* character of the great original; but the citizens of Charleston being desirous rather of a portraiture of the President in his civil capacity, this remained in the artist's hands until 1806-07, when Governor Trumbull, General Jedediah Huntington, Hon. John Davenport, Hon. Jeremiah Wadsworth, and Hon. Benjamin Talmadge, joined with him in presenting it to the college.

Washington is represented, as on the evening previous to the battle of Princeton, standing in full uniform on an eminence near Trenton.

Another portrait (24 x 28½) of President Washington, by Colonel Trumbull, a head, the size of life, painted in Philadelphia in May, 1793, is preserved in the Trumbull collection.

The Art School has also a copy by D. C. Fabronius of the head of Washington by Gilbert Stuart (oval, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 20$), preserved in the Boston Athenæum ; it was presented in 1867 by Professor Salisbury and Professor Silliman, Jr.

MRS. MARTHA (DANDRIDGE, CUSTIS) WASHINGTON

Martha Dandridge, the daughter of Colonel John Dandridge, was born in New Kent County, Virginia, in May, 1732. In June, 1749, she was married to Daniel Parke Custis, who died in 1757, leaving her one of the wealthiest women in Virginia. In January, 1759, she was married to Colonel George Washington, whom she survived, dying at Mount Vernon on May 22, 1802, at the age of 70.

Her miniature, painted by Colonel Trumbull in Philadelphia in 1792, is in the Trumbull collection.

THOMAS GLASBY WATERMAN

Thomas Glasby Waterman, a son of Joshua W. Waterman (Yale College 1844), and grandson of Thomas Glasby Waterman (Yale College 1806), was born in Detroit, Mich., on August 8, 1862, and was graduated at Yale College in 1886.

Immediately upon graduation he went to Colorado in search of health. His death occurred in Colorado Springs, from consumption, on April 1, 1889, in his 27th year. From his estate was received in 1890 a gift of forty thousand dollars, the income of which is by his desire to be divided annually between two or three undergraduate or graduate scholars of the college, of manly character, limited means, and good scholarship.

His portrait ($47\frac{1}{2} \times 35$), painted by Anne Parish in 1889, was presented by his widow in 1891.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

Daniel Webster was born in Salisbury, now Franklin, New Hampshire, on January 18, 1782, and died in Marshfield, Massachusetts, on October 24, 1852, in his 71st year.

The Library has a copy in plaster of his bust.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY, 1ST DUKE OF WELLINGTON

Arthur Wellesley, the celebrated British General and statesman, was born in Ireland on May 1, 1769. He began his military career in 1787, and obtained the rank of major-general in the Indian service in 1802. His portrait (25 x 30½) by Trumbull, in the Trumbull collection in the Art School, was probably painted in London in 1809, after his return from the Peninsular campaign of 1808. He was made Duke of Wellington in 1814, and died on September 14, 1852.

ELI WHITNEY

Eli Whitney was born in Westborough, Mass., on December 8, 1765, and very early gave striking indications of the mechanical genius for which he was afterwards so distinguished. In 1792 he took his B.A. degree at Yale College, and went soon after to Georgia. Learning while there that the labor required to separate the raw cotton from the seed was so great as to render the cultivation of the plant almost unprofitable, he set about inventing a machine for facilitating this necessary process. His success was complete; but before he could secure his patent, his cotton-gin was stolen; and the public in this way in 1793 became possessed of his invention. After securing a patent, he was involved in almost interminable law-suits, arising out of the numerous violations of his rights. In 1801 the South Carolina Legis-

lature purchased the right of using the machine in that State ; and in 1802 the North Carolina Legislature did the same. No small portion, however, of the money thus obtained was expended in carrying on the law-suits in Georgia ; and no decision on the merits of his claim was given, until thirteen years of his patent term had expired. In 1812 he made applications to Congress to renew his patent ; but owing to the opposition of those who had been most benefited by the cotton-gin, he was unsuccessful.

In 1798 he turned his attention to the manufacture of fire-arms in a suburb of New Haven, and in this enterprise his success was great. His inventions for facilitating the making of muskets were very numerous, and applicable to most other manufactures of iron and steel. It was the declaration of Fulton, that Arkwright, Watt, and Whitney were the three men who had done most for mankind of any of their contemporaries.

In 1823 Mr. Whitney gave five hundred dollars to Yale College, on the condition that the interest should be expended in purchasing for the Library books on mechanical and physical science. He died in New Haven on January 8, 1825, in his 60th year.

His portrait (28 x 36), painted by S. F. B. Morse about 1822, was presented by George Hoadly (Yale Coll. 1801), of New Haven, in 1827.

PROFESSOR WM. D. WHITNEY

A medallion in plaster of Professor Whitney, executed about 1863, by the same artist as that of Professor Dana, hangs in the Library.

RECTOR WILLIAMS

Elisha Williams, son of the Rev. William Williams (Harvard 1683), of Hatfield, Massachusetts, was born on

August 26, 1694, and was graduated at Harvard in 1711. He began the study of divinity with his father, but soon married and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and began the study of law. At the time of the break-up of the Collegiate School at Saybrook, a number of the students availed themselves of Mr. Williams's instructions at Wethersfield, and from 1716 he conducted a rival school there, which was finally in 1719 absorbed in the newly named Yale College. In 1720 he took charge of the new parish of Newington, in the western part of Wethersfield, of which he was later ordained pastor. On September 29, 1725, he was elected to the vacant Rectorship of the College, and was inducted into office on September 13, 1726. He resigned his place in October, 1739, on account of impaired health, and returned to his estate in Wethersfield. At the next session of the General Assembly he was elected Speaker of the House, and placed on the Superior Court bench. For the rest of his life he was usually a deputy to the Assembly, and was otherwise prominent in civil and military life. He died in Wethersfield on July 24, 1755, at the age of 61.

His portrait (25 x 31) hangs in Alumni Hall, a copy in 1795 by Moulthrop from an original by Smibert, which is still in possession of the family.

GENERAL OTHO H. WILLIAMS

Otho Holland Williams, son of Joseph Williams, was born in Prince George County, Maryland, in March, 1749. In 1775 he was appointed lieutenant in a rifle corps raised in Frederick County, and marched to Boston. He was rapidly promoted, and for brilliant services in the Southern Department was made a brigadier-general by Congress before the close of the war. His later life was spent in Baltimore, where he held the post of Collector of the port until

his death, on July 15, 1794, at Millerstown, Shenandoah County, Virginia, while on a journey for his health.

His miniature painted by Trumbull in 1790 is in the Trumbull collection.

GOVERNOR OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR.

Oliver Wolcott was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, on January 11, 1760. His father, Oliver Wolcott, was governor of Connecticut, as was also his grandfather, Roger Wolcott. In 1778 he was graduated at Yale College. On the organization of the Treasury Department of the United States, in 1789, he was appointed Auditor, and in 1791 at the urgent request of the Secretary of the Treasury (Alexander Hamilton) he was appointed Comptroller,—having already held a similar office in his native State. On General Hamilton's resignation, in 1795, Mr. Wolcott succeeded him, and continued as Secretary until 1801, when in the new arrangement of the United States courts at the close of President Adams's administration, he was appointed a Judge of the second circuit. When the new courts were abolished in the succeeding administration, he settled in New York City and engaged extensively in mercantile pursuits. Having returned to Connecticut after the close of the war of 1812, he was elected Governor in 1817, and was annually re-elected until 1827. He died in New York on June 1, 1833, in his 74th year. In 1807 he gave to the College \$2000, the income of which is applied to the increase of the Library.

His portrait (22 x 26½), by Stuart, was presented to the College by his son-in-law, Colonel George Gibbs.

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY

Theodore Dwight Woolsey, the youngest son of William W. Woolsey, was born in New York City on October 31,

1801, and was graduated at Yale College in 1820. After beginning the study of theology he held a tutorship in College (1823-25), and then spent three years abroad, mainly pursuing Greek studies. In 1831 he was elected to the Professorship of Greek in this College, and after fifteen years of eminent service he was advanced to the Presidency on President Day's retirement. At the age of seventy he resigned his office, but retained until 1885 a seat in the Corporation. He died in New Haven, of old age, universally honored and venerated, on July 1, 1889, in his 88th year.

A portrait ($28 \times 35\frac{1}{2}$), painted by Nathaniel Jocelyn in 1844 and presented by the academical graduates of that year, hangs in the President's Room. Another portrait (24×30), by George A. Baker, presented by President Woolsey's son-in-law, the Rev. E. L. Heermance, in 1871, hangs in the Alumni Hall; a copy of this (24×29) by Jared B. Flagg is in the Law School, presented in 1875 by Chief Justice Waite. In the University Library is a bronze medallion presented by a few graduates in 1874; and a marble bust, executed by Augustus St. Gaudens, and presented by the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont in 1880.

In the Battell Chapel is an elaborate window, in honor of President Woolsey and the others of his family name who have been graduated here.

GOVERNOR ELIHU YALE

Elihu Yale was the second son of David Yale, a Welshman who accompanied his step-father, Theophilus Eaton, to New Haven at the foundation of the Colony here, and who soon removed to Boston, in which town or the vicinity Elihu was born in 1648 or 9. The family returned to England in 1652, and settled in London, whence this son went to Madras in the employment of the East India Company

in 1672. After filling subordinate offices, he was appointed Governor or President of the Company's settlement at Madras in 1687, and served in that office for five years. In 1699 he returned to England, enormously rich, and settled in London, where he died on July 8, 1721. He was buried at his country home, in Wrexham, North Wales.

Governor Yale was approached by Jeremy Dummer, the agent in London for the Colony of Connecticut, as early as 1711 with a representation of the needs of the Collegiate School at Saybrook; and in 1718 Cotton Mather wrote a persuasive letter which appears to have accomplished the object; for in June of that year Mr. Yale shipped to Boston a cargo of goods to be sold for the benefit of the College (by this time removed to New Haven), and other gifts. The money resulting from the goods sent enabled the Trustees to finish the first College building, and in their gratitude they named the institution for its benefactor.

The last surviving descendant of Governor Yale, Dudley Long North, M.P., who died in 1829, presented in 1789 the full-length portrait (59 x 85) of his great-grandfather, executed in 1717 by Enoch Zeeman, a Dutch portrait-painter settled in London.

THE YOUNG SACHEM, AN INDIAN CHIEF

"The Young Sachem," a chief of the Six Nations, was a member of the deputation of sachems which visited Philadelphia in the spring of 1792 for a conference with the United States officials. At this time Colonel Trumbull painted his miniature, now in the Trumbull collection.

ADDENDUM

The portrait of Mrs. Humphrey (p. 58) was copied by Thomas W. Wood, President of the National Academy, in 1892; and that of Mrs. Larned (p. 69) was copied by Seymour J. Guy, N. A., of New York, also in 1892.

APPENDIX

The Trumbull Collection in the Yale Art School contains a series of eight pictures commemorating important events of the American Revolution, in which many of the figures were painted from life or from personal acquaintance. The portraits of this description in the various paintings are as follows :—

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

Gen. Joseph Warren	Gen. Henry Clinton
Gen. Israel Putnam	Maj. John Pitcairn
Gen. William Howe	Maj. John Small
Lieut. William Pitcairn	

DEATH OF MONTGOMERY, IN THE ATTACK OF QUEBEC

Gen. Richard Montgomery	Maj. Jacob Cheeseman
Maj. Duncan McPherson	

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

George Wythe	Robert Morris
William Whipple	Thomas Willing
Josiah Bartlett	Benjamin Rush
Benjamin Harrison	Elbridge Gerry
Thomas Lynch, Jr.	Robert Treat Paine
Richard Henry Lee	Abraham Clark
Samuel Adams	Stephen Hopkins
George Clinton	William Ellery
William Paca	George Clymer
Samuel Chase	William Hooper
Lewis Morris	Joseph Hewes
William Floyd	James Wilson
Arthur Middleton	Francis Hopkinson
Thomas Heyward	John Adams
Charles Carroll	Roger Sherman
George Walton	Robert R. Livingston

Thomas Jefferson	Oliver Wolcott
Benjamin Franklin	John Hancock
Richard Stockton	Charles Thomson
Francis Lewis	George Read
John Witherspoon	John Dickinson
Samuel Huntington	Edward Rutledge
William Williams	Thomas McKean
Philip Livingston	

CAPTURE OF THE HESSIANS AT TRENTON

Col. Edward Wigglesworth	Gen. George Washington
Col. William Shepard	Gen. John Sullivan
Col. Richard Parker	Gen. Nathaniel Greene
James Monroe	Gen. Henry Knox
Col. Joh. Gottlieb Rall	Gen. Philemon Dickinson
Col. William Smith	Gen. John Glover
Col. Robert H. Harrison	Gen. George Weedon
Col. Tench Tilghman	Lieut. William Washington

DEATH OF GEN. MERCER AT THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON

Gen. Thomas Mifflin	Gen. George Washington
Lieut. George Turnbull	Gen. Hugh Mercer
Dr. Benjamin Rush	Capt. William Leslie
Col. John Cadwallader	Col. Edmund Eyre

SURRENDER OF GEN. BURGOYNE

Maj. William Lithgow	Gen. Horatio Gates
Col. Joseph Cilley	Col. William Prescott
Gen. John Stark	Col. Daniel Morgan
Capt. Thomas Seymour	Gen. Rufus Putnam
Maj. Isaac Hull	Lt. Col. John Brooks
Col. John Groaton	Rev. Enos Hitchcock
Maj. Henry Dearborn	Maj. Robert Troup
Col. Alexander Scammell	Maj. Jonathan Haskell
Col. Morgan Lewis	Maj. John Armstrong
Gen. William Phillips	Gen. Philip Schuyler
Gen. John Burgoyne	Gen. John Glover
Gen. Baron Riedesel	Gen. William Whipple
Col. James Wilkinson	Maj. Matthew Clarkson
Maj. Ebenezer Stevens	

SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS

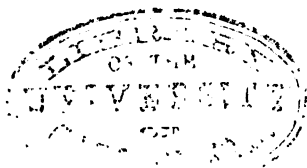
Count des Deuxponts	Gov. Thomas Nelson
Duke de Laval-Montmorency	Marquis de La Fayette
Count de Custine	Baron Steuben
Duke de Lauzun	Col. David Cobb
Gen. de Choisi	Col. Jonathan Trumbull, Jr.
Viscount de Vioménil	Gen. James Clinton
Marquis de Saint Simon	Gen. Mordecai Gist
Count Axel Fersen	Gen. Anthony Wayne
Count Mathieu Dumas	Gen. Edward Hand
Marquis de Chastellux	Gen. Peter Muhlenberg
Baron de Vioménil	Gen. Henry Knox
Count Louis de Barras	Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Huntington
Count de Grasse	Col. Timothy Pickering
Count de Rochambeau	Col. Alexander Hamilton
Gen. Benjamin Lincoln	Col. John Laurens
Col. Ebenezer Stevens	Col. Walter Stewart
Gen. George Washington	Col. Nicholas Fish

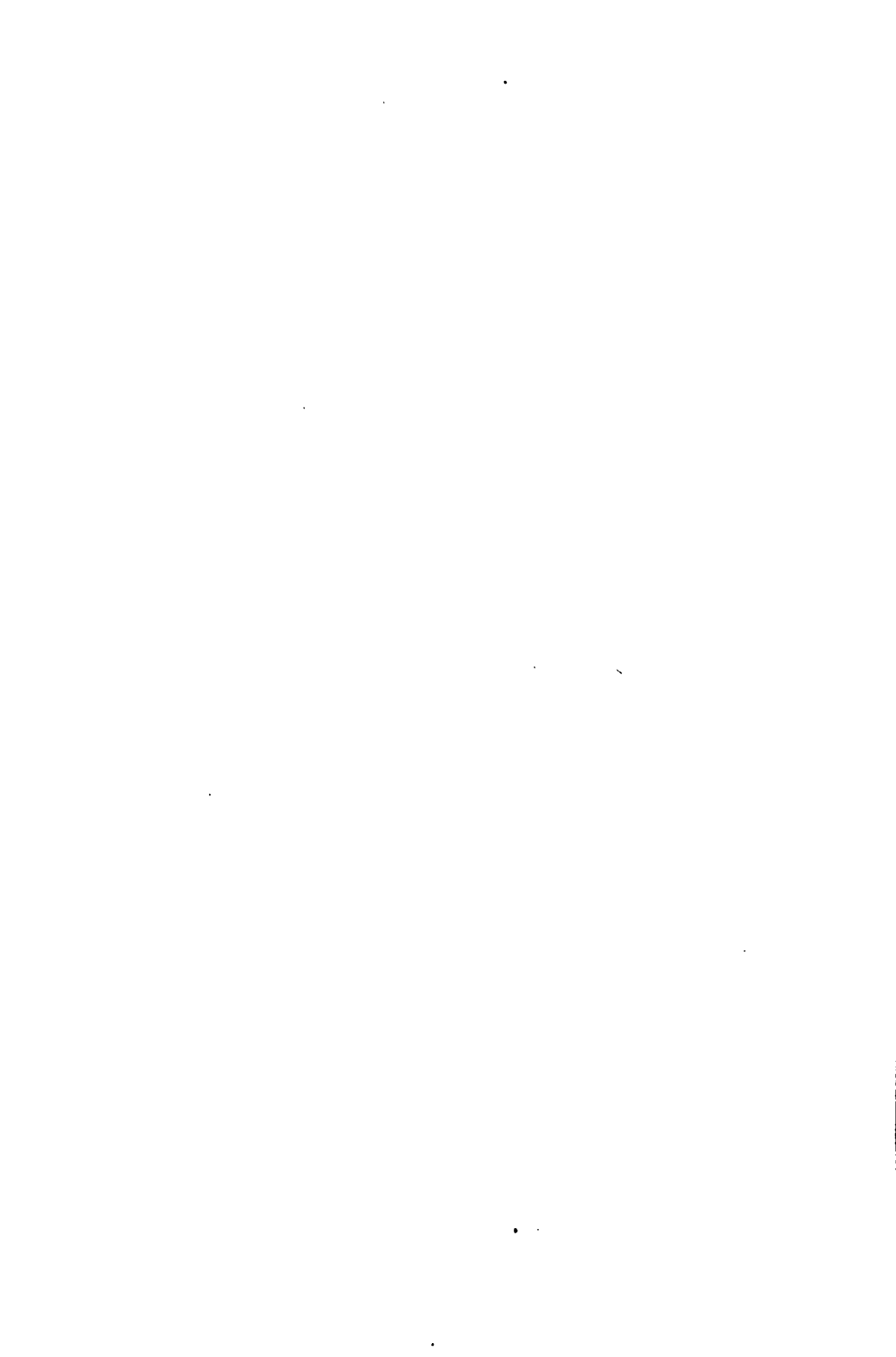
RESIGNATION OF GENERAL WASHINGTON

Thomas Mifflin, Pres. of Congress	William Ellery, M. C.
Charles Thomson, Secretary	Jeremiah T. Chase, M. C.
Elbridge Gerry, M. C.	Samuel Hardy, M. C.
Hugh Williamson, M. C.	Charles Morris, M. C.
Samuel Osgood, M. C.	Gen. George Washington
Eleazer McComb, M. C.	Col. Benjamin Walker
George Partridge, M. C.	Col. David Humphreys
Edward Lloyd, M. C.	Gen. William Smallwood
Richard D. Spaight, M. C.	Gen. Otho H. Williams
Benjamin Hawkins, M. C.	Col. Samuel Smith
Abiel Foster, M. C.	Col. John E. Howard
Thomas Jefferson, M. C.	Charles Carroll
Arthur Lee, M. C.	Miss Carroll
David Howell, M. C.	Miss Mary Carroll
James Monroe, M. C.	Mrs. Washington
Jacob Read, M. C.	Miss Eleanor P. Custis
James Madison, M. C.	George W. P. Custis
	Daniel Jenifer

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